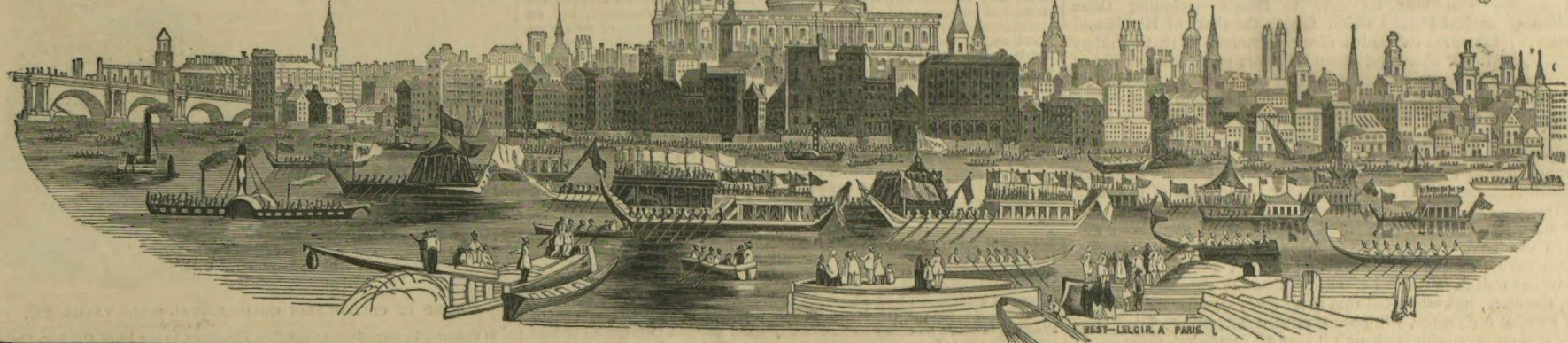


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

THE long-foreseen difficulty between Prussia and Austria has at length arisen upon the question of German Unity. Austria has officially declared that she will not recognize the proposed German Parliament which has been summoned to meet at Erfurt under the auspices of Prussia; and that, if necessity arise, she will be prepared to prevent its assembling by force of arms. The step thus taken is a serious one, and provocative of a civil war; and if such a civil war should unhappily break out, it is difficult to see how it can be prevented from embroiling Europe.

Yet the question of German Unity is one which the German people ought to be allowed to decide for themselves, and in which the rest of Europe has no other interest than that which each separate state of so mighty a commonwealth must always have in the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the whole. The west of Europe, more especially, can but desire that Germany should take the rank to which she is fairly entitled by the intelligence, the numbers, and the wealth of her people; and can but deplore that the rival ambitions of German Sovereigns, and the various personal and dynastic interests involved, should make the attempt to fuse into one homogeneous power the various petty states of Germany, a matter of such extreme peril to the rest of Europe.

There are, in reality, four classes of interests involved in the struggle which has been going on in Germany ever since the peace of 1815, and of which the final issue was only placed in a clear manner before the world in the months succeeding the French Revolution of 1848. The intellect as well as the sentiment of Germany has long brooded over the vision of a Germany united under one Government, and forming one large, prosperous, and free state. The late King of Prussia took the first step towards the realization

of this great project. The scheme for the abolition of the various custom-houses, by which each small German state made a fiscal war upon its German neighbour, originated in Thuringia in 1816, and was warmly supported by the King of Prussia, not merely as a desirable and sensible reform of an absurd system, but possibly with those ambitious dynastic views of which he was accused at the time. "By persuasion, by coercion, and by the popularity of the scheme with the German people, and by its proved advantages," says Mr. Laing, in his "Notes of a Traveller," "the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, was extended over all the countries, from the Lake of Constance to the Baltic, from the Moselle to the Niemen, with the exception only of Hanover, Mecklenburg, the Hanse Towns, the Danish-German provinces of Holstein and Schleswig, and one or two small principalities." This great fiscal and political movement thus included Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, the principality of Hesse, the duchy of Hesse, and Hesse-Homburg, the Thuringer League, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, the town and territory of Frankfort, and the duchy of Brunswick, the population of the whole of which exceeded 30,000,000. Its object combined internal Free-Trade among the Germans of all these states, with protection to German industry against the rest of Europe and the world. "The enthusiasm and unanimity of all classes on all subjects connected with this League," continues Mr. Laing, "and the discussions of its importance and effects on the prosperity of all United Germany, exceeded any demonstration of the public mind ever known among the German people. The first object of Prussia, in taking up the League, was, no doubt, to advance her own power over the industry and commerce of all the rest of Germany—to secure an exclusive market for the productions of her manufacturing provinces on the Rhine; but her second was to interweave her influence with the material interests of all Germany,

so as eventually to supplant Austria and the state machinery of the German Confederated States, and bring all the latter ultimately under the Prussian sceptre." Such was the steadily-pursued policy of Frederick William III. It gave the sentimental idea of unity a material footing among the people, and associated the great trading and commercial interests with the students and philosophers, the poets and romancers, amongst whom the theme had long been a favourite one. Frederick William IV. never lost sight of the policy of his father, and he took advantage of the effervescence of public feeling excited by the French Revolution of 1848, to advance a step further. The late King was slow and cautious in his projects for the aggrandisement of Prussia. The present Monarch has not been more ambitious, but more impulsive and hasty; and his famous declaration to his insurgent people in March, 1848, that, for the future, "Prussia should ascend into Germany"—*Das Preussen geht in Deutschland auf*—gave the whole of Europe to understand that he no longer thought it necessary to cover his pretensions with a veil; and that, failing other means of success, he would, if need were, use those of popular clamour and the revolutionary sentiment and excitement of the time.

This declaration brought Prussia into a direct antagonism with the Emperor of Austria. A large portion of the Austrian Empire is essentially German—which portion, if the King of Prussia succeeded in his design, would necessarily form part of the new Empire of Germany. Austria would, in this event, form the mere fragment of an Empire, composed of her Hungarian, Slavonian, and Italian territories. These two great Powers are, therefore, the two first parties involved in the struggle for "German Unity." The third is composed of all the various Kings, Grand Dukes, Dukes, Princes, and small potentates, from the Kings of Hanover and Bavaria down to the Dukes of Nassau, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg, who



RACER.

HOWE.

VENGEANCE.

BELLEROPHON.

ODIN.

PRINCE REGENT. CALEDONIA.

QUEEN.

POWERFUL. DRAGON. BULLDOG.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE DARDANELLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would be "mediatized," or, in other words, dethroned, and transformed into hereditary Peers of Germany, if this revolution should be accomplished. These Princes have no desire to be swallowed up in the devouring jaws of the ambition of Frederick William IV. The fourth party to the quarrel is Russia, who must foresee this danger, among many others, that, if Austria, by any turn of events, were deprived of her hold upon Germany, by the loss of all her German territory, she would be impelled, by the impulse of self-preservation, to become a Slavonic, instead of a Teutonic state, and to gather under her wing all those scattered Slavonian tribes and nations who bear no love to Russia—including those portions of ancient Poland which fell to the share of Russia and Prussia in the three successive dismemberments of that unhappy land. Russia will, therefore, should Prussia persist in her Erfurt Parliament, and Austria attempt to carry her threat into execution, throw her whole weight in favour of the *status quo* in Austria and in Germany; and the four parties will then resolve themselves into two: Russia and Austria will be fast allies, as they were in the Hungarian insurrection; and the small Princes of Germany will be compelled by the popular enthusiasm of the German States, to range themselves, *per fas aut nefas*, under the banners of the King of Prussia.

But Austria cannot be prepared for a war of this kind; and Russia can have no desire to precipitate such a catastrophe. Prussia cannot recede, but she may temporise; and it is her own interest, as well as that of all Germany, that she should do so. It may, therefore, be anticipated that these three Powers, though they may snarl at each other, will not at present attempt to bite. Besides, it is quite possible, although it may be somewhat difficult, to re-constitute Germany on a basis that would satisfy all interests, without the sacrifice of such a power as Austria to the personal ambition of the King of Prussia. It may be necessary that Germany should be united; but it is not at all essential that it should be united under the sceptre of the House of Brandenburg. The actual position of the question has been ably stated by the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in a memorial, at present exciting much interest in Germany. The Prince was chief of the Archduke John's first Cabinet, when the Frankfurt Parliament of last year gave some countenance to the notion that the re-constitution of Germany was a possible thing; and his opinions are entitled to all the respect which high position, proved intelligence, and opportunities of forming a correct judgment, can claim. He says:—"Instead of that unity for which this time last year men were ready to sacrifice their substance and their blood, we now have a perfect dualism; in lieu of transcendent liberty, the military dictatorship of two great Powers. Germany, that was then on every lip and in every heart—for whose glory and greatness the very utmost was readily to be dared—the very thought of such a Germany has vanished now; the moment has been lost, never again to return. The change and revulsion of circumstances are really astonishing. The will of the nation, if such it may be called, is broken and frittered away. The business of reconstructing Germany has slipped from the hands of the representatives general of the nation, and has passed into those of the diplomatists of Europe, into those of the superior Governments and their large armies. That Germany, which was the aim of the patriots, which was preliminarily enunciated in the well-known programme of Gagern, and which was at last ruined and mangled by the National Assembly—that Germany is now the figment of a dream. What is to be done now? An answer to this question is nowhere to be found. No one has courage to give a direct answer to it. First of all, it must be considered whether the Federal State is to be brought about by force of arms, or by a second revolution, or rather by both at once; and whether in this way the hindrances above mentioned are to be, or can be, removed."

The Prince concludes that neither Prussia nor Austria can or will go to war to decide upon the Emperorship of Germany. He concludes, moreover, that the question is not ripe for immediate solution, and advises "all those who have hitherto numbered themselves among the German patriots, to direct their efforts—1. Towards the production of a union between Austria and Prussia, by the removal of all hindrances which can possibly stand in the way of such a union; and 2. Towards the defence, on the one hand, of true constitutional liberty." This is good advice; but, whether the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria be not too far involved to follow it, is a question that the future will show. It is quite clear, however, that war is not the interest of either.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Upon the preceding page our Artist has portrayed the several vessels of the Squadron now at anchor in the Dardanelles, and consisting of the *Queen, Hose, Caledonia, Prince Regent, Powerful, Vengeance, Bellerophon, Thetis, Odin, Bulldog, Rosamond, Ardent, and the Dragon*—the latter four being steamers.

The Portsmouth Correspondent of the *Times* (Friday, Nov. 23) states:—"A messenger from Constantinople arrived on the 5th of November with the intelligence that affairs were amicably settled between Russia and the Porte. The French fleet had arrived at Bashika Bay."

"Sir William Parker, with the captains of his fleet, called upon the Pasha of the Dardanelles yesterday, and Sir William (whose repugnance to tobacco smoking, and to allow any one in his ship or squadron to do so either, is so well known, and so rigidly enforced in the former case) actually took three whiffs of the Pasha's pipe, and then requested the Consul to explain to his Highness that if he took another he would drop down dead."

"The Admiral proceeds in a day or two to Constantinople, and, on his return, the squadron will leave the Dardanelles for (it is reported) Salamis Bay."

"On Sunday, an order arrived from Constantinople to allow the officers of the squadron to visit the castles, which was very soon taken advantage of. The huge cannon still remain, but instead of being fixtures, they are on slides, and can be trained a few inches, one way or the other. The marble shot weighs 960 lb., and the charge of powder required is 68 lb. Two or three young midshipmen got in at the muzzle with ease, and stowed themselves away up to the breach! The castles appear to have no defence on the land side. The gun is shown you which disabled the *Windsor Castle* in 1807. The gaping embrasures would be much exposed to grape and musketry."

"A Turkish steamer, having 3000 troops on board, and with an Admiral's flag at her main, passed on her way to the island of Scio. Salutes were given and returned by the flags."

"If all remains quiet in the East, the squadron is expected to be at Malta by the end of the year."

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—M. Rocher d'Hericourt, who has lately returned from a journey in Abyssinia, has brought with him about a score MSS. in the Ethiopian language, all of vast antiquity and great literary value. They are folio in form, bound in red leather, with the Greek cross and strange ornaments on the covers. In some of them the writing runs right across the page; in others, it is in columns; in nearly all, it is firm and bold in character. Some of the MSS. are on history, religion, and science; one is a complete and very curious treatise on the mysteries of Eastern astrology. And one, which appears to have been written at the beginning of the 11th century, contains a copy of the Bible, which differs in some respects from the ordinary version. To obtain these treasures, M. d'Hericourt passed a long time in Abyssinia, had to employ daring, cunning, persuasion, and force, to go through many extraordinary adventures, and endure many hardships and persecutions. He has, besides, obtained a mass of curious information on the religion (which, it seems, is half Jewish, half Christian), the manners, and the government of the singular people who inhabit Abyssinia; has ascertained all that could be learned on their country, of which so little is known; and has collected all the facts calculated to throw light on geology, mineralogy, botany, and other branches of science. But what is more practically important than all, is, that he has brought with him numerous specimens of a plant, the root of which, reduced to powder, is a cure for hydrophobia both in men and animals. Of its virtues M. d'Hericourt had practical proof: four dogs and a man having been bitten by a mad dog, were, by application of the remedy, cured of the hydrophobia which ensued; whilst a fourth dog (bitten at the same time by the same animal), to which the remedy was not applied, perished in all the agony of that terrible disease. The virtue of the plant, and the manner of preparing it for use, were explained to the traveller by a potentate of the country, who assured him that it was there generally used, and never failed. The specimens brought over by M. d'Hericourt have been submitted to the Académie des Sciences, and a committee of that learned body has been appointed to test their efficacy. If, as is confidently hoped, they have not lost their virtue in this European climate, the world will soon be put in possession of the means of curing one of the most frightful diseases which flesh is heir to, and M. Rocher d'Hericourt will have the glory of having conferred an inestimable blessing on mankind.—*Paris Correspondent of the Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The sameness and dullness of affairs in Paris were varied a little on Tuesday by the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy on a very small scale, which, however, was quite sufficient, for lack of better, to excite "a sensation" in the gossiping world. The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the affair:—"The police having some time since received information that unauthorised political meetings were held at No. 16, Rue Romford, near the Madeleine Church, about ten o'clock on Monday night several commissaries of police, accompanied by a brigade of *sergens de ville* and a company of troops of the line, went to the house and arrested forty-six individuals. Among the persons arrested are mentioned an *ex-garde du corps* two police agents recently dismissed, and an ecclesiastic attached to the church of St. Séverin." No persons of note were found among the number. A *dépôt* of arms has been discovered at Versailles, which is supposed to be connected with the plot. M. de Larochefoucauld and others pronounced it to be only a *coup de main* of the police. An inquiry is immediately to be instituted, which will remove all doubt upon the subject.

According to *La Presse*, the Government have announced to the British Cabinet that they do not intend to continue the cruisers on the western coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave-trade, as agreed to by the Lushington-Brogie convention of 1845.

Several names have been mentioned as likely to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of General de Lamoricière and M. de Beaumont of their functions as ambassadors, the former at St. Petersburg, the latter at Vienna, but none have yet been determined upon.

Two propositions have been presented to the Assembly with the object of putting down duelling; one of which suggests that any representative who shall provoke or fight a duel shall forfeit his seat, and shall not be eligible for election for one year from his dismissal. The other proposition is, that both the principals and the seconds shall be prevented from the exercise of their civil rights for not less than one, and not more than two years, without reference to the penalties at present provided for by the law.

The President of the Republic is said to have delivered an address to the new Prefects, in which he stated his intention to stand a second time for his present office. The Republican papers are highly indignant at this alleged determination of Louis Napoleon.

The advocates of the Versailles prisoners, including MM. Crémieux, Michel (de Bourges), and Jules Favre, representatives of the people, have been summoned, with the exception of M. Coralli and M. Henri Armand, to appear on the 5th inst. before the Council of Discipline of the Order of Advocates, for protesting against the decision of the High Court, and also for throwing up their briefs, leaving their clients undefended. The Council is competent to inflict the graduated punishment of admonition, reprimand, censure, suspension, and expulsion from the order, according to the offence committed.

M. Wallon has been nominated to the Professorship of Modern History in the University of Paris, in place of M. Guizot, who retires on a pension.

ITALIAN STATES.

The only quarter in the Peninsula from which any news comes is the "Eternal City," and even that is of little interest. General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived there on the 19th ult., and immediately had an interview with the Minister of the Interior and the three Cardinals. The Cardinals returned the visit within two hours, at the Colonna Palace, where the General is residing. On the morning of the 20th the functions of General Rostolan ceased. The proclamation announcing his departure and taking farewell of the army was published in the evening of the 19th. He was to leave on the 21st for Portici, and thence for France. M. de Corcelles was to leave for Naples in a day or two. No intimation of the policy to be pursued by the new Commander-in-Chief had been given.

A semi-colossal marble statue of a wrestler, of surpassing beauty, has been found in the quarter of the Transtevere, in the same excavations where, some time ago, the remains of an antique bronze horse were discovered.

PRUSSIA.

The opposition of Austria to the Prussian scheme of convening a Parliament of the German States at Erfurt is said to have assumed a menacing attitude. Meanwhile, Prussia persists in her plan. The report of the Commission of the Chamber, to which the documents containing the correspondence of Prussia with the other Powers, relative to the German question, was referred, has been laid before the Legislative Assembly at Berlin. M. Camphausen was the reporter. It blames, in strong language, the states which seceded from the proposed Prussian Federation, and approves of the conduct of the Prussian Government throughout the negotiations; it also augurs well of the Interim Commission, as likely to remove the differences that have hitherto existed between Prussia and Austria on this question.

The Commissioners of the Interim Central Power were expected to arrive in Frankfurt on the 26th ult. They would receive their *mandat* from the Archduke John, who would immediately quit the city.

A strong military force had been sent to Tilsit to check the depredations of the bands of smugglers on the frontiers, under the chief Crotnus.

In the early part of the week a rumour reached town, *via* Paris, of the abdication of the King of Prussia, but it has not been confirmed.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna we learn that the affairs of the Servian Woywodina are at last arranged. The Emperor of Austria assumes the title of Grand Woywode of Servia, and the province is to be governed by an extraordinary commission. The Woywodina is not destined to be an independent Crown land, nor is that province to be united to Croatia and Hungary, but it is to be divided into three districts, under the official name of the Servian Woywodina.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Apprehensions begin to be felt in Stralsund and the Baltic ports, that the state of public feeling in Schleswig would render the conclusion of a peace with Denmark, on the termination of the armistice, difficult.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Russian Cabinet has asked the Porte to resign the annual tribute of 52,000 ducats, which Servia has been compelled to pay to the Sultan, to confine the domiciles of the Turks in Servia to fortified places, and to restrain them from settling in open towns. It is stated that the Porte has consented to these conditions, under which it will be allowed to continue in the nominal sovereignty over Servia.

The diplomatic relations have been resumed between the Turkish Government and the Austrian and Russian Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens, of the 8th ult., announce the dissolution of the Greek Chambers, and the convocation of a new Parliament for the 22d instant. It is added, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has protested against the hospitality granted in Greece to the political refugees of various nations.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 14th ult., have been received. Several important elections had recently taken place, the results of which are that in New York the Whigs have elected a majority of their candidates for State offices, and a majority of their members of the State Legislature. In Michigan the Democrats have elected their governor. In Louisiana the Democrats have elected three, and the Whigs one, member of Congress—the same as before. In Mississippi, the Democrats have elected the whole four members of Congress. In New Jersey the Whigs have elected a majority of the State Legislature. The general result with regard to the next House of Representatives of the United States is so close, that even now, and although all the elections have taken place, it is impossible to say which party will be able to elect the Speaker. The Senate is Democratic by a large majority.

The Massachusetts election has resulted favourably for the Whigs, as usual. A very important feature in the Nicaragua and Mosquito Shore Question has been discovered by the Washington Correspondent (a good authority) of the *New York Tribune*. He says:—"In 1848 Mr. Polk appointed Mr. Hempstead Consul at Belize, Honduras, on the Mosquito Coast. This appointment, with the approbation of Mr. Polk's Administration, received his *exequatur* from the British Government; thus virtually recognising the authority and claims set up by Great Britain, and which this Administration, from the hour of its inception, have resisted."

M. Poussin, late French Envoy, had left New York for France. Letters from Washington speak of the French difficulty as being very far from a settlement; but how far their statements are to be relied upon, it is difficult to say.

The magnificent project of a world's display of arts and manufactures in London, in 1851, has excited much attention; and already many machinists, manufacturers, and inventors of America, have decided upon sending specimens of their skill.

The French brothers Montesqui—one being the undoubted author of the recent tragedy at Barnum's hotel, St. Louis—have been committed for trial. There is some sympathy for them on the ground of their presumed insanity.

The New Orleans papers state from Texas that General Houston had recently addressed a large assemblage, declaring that he was determined to consider the Apaches Mexicans as tributaries. A large party of Camanches were ravaging the Mexican settlements west of Laredo, and large bodies of Indians were collecting between the head waters of the Brazos and Trinity rivers. Their object was unknown, but supposed to be hostile. They embraced all the tribes on the frontier.

Madame Bishop and Bochsa were giving concerts at Puebla, in Mexico, after having realised large sums in the "Halls of Montezuma."

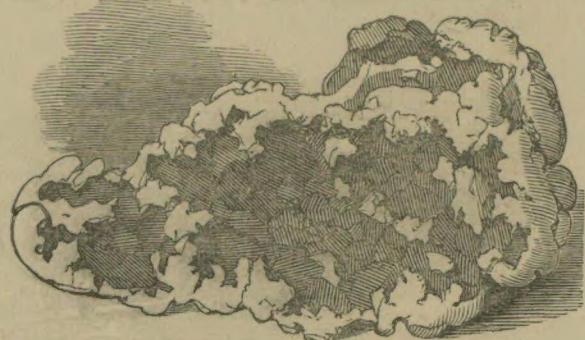
CANADA.

At Montreal, on the 8th ult., the Annexation Association held a public meeting, but, from the accounts in the newspapers, it does not appear to have been very numerously attended, not more than from 300 to 500 having been present at any one time. There were, however, present some members of the Provincial Parliament, and a series of resolutions was adopted, demanding "retrenchment in enormous governmental expenses, protection to native industry, and a union of all the British North American provinces." The ground touched upon by the speakers was the same as the Montreal Manifesto, and the resolutions merely an echo of the same sentiments. The progress of the meeting does not appear to have been in any way interfered with.

Serious defalcations had been discovered at the Custom House, Toronto. The loss is said to amount to 20,000 dollars; and it is added that the collector kept no cash-book, and that his subordinates have been allowed to help themselves.

CALIFORNIA.

The *Empire City*, arrived lately in New York, from Chagres, brought nearly a million of gold dust. With her came a large number of passengers. There is, in fact, now a crowd of travellers constantly on the way going to and coming from California. The numbers even exceed those transported by the Cunard line and the regular sailing-packets between New York and Liverpool, and the amount of merchandise and gold is even greater. This may seem like exaggeration, but really it is the truth. Already there are 100,000 people in California; before the next six months are passed there will be 100,000 more. Let us see why this will be so.



LUMP OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD, ACTUAL SIZE—VALUE £37.

It appears, by our advices from San Francisco to the 1st of October, that the gold, so far from being exhausted, is only beginning to be discovered. Trinity river is the latest point of attraction. Gold has been found so abundantly, that there is quite a rush there from the old placers. Feather river has been almost abandoned in consequence. The labour of Indians at a comparatively cheap rate is the only inducement for the miners to continue at the latter locality. The mountainous country, washed by the Juba river, continues very attractive. No less than 5000 people are there constantly employed. An ounce a day is the usual average of each man's work, under the disadvantages of extreme heat and high water. At the middle fork the miners are doing well. A party of four men obtained 6000 dols. in eight days. At Dry Creek the miners were still more successful. Six persons belonging to a Dr. Boynton's company gained in eight days 8000 dols., and the hard workers gathered several ounces daily. The tributary streams of the San Joaquin are ascertained to be extremely rich. A lump of gold was found imbedded in rock in the diggings of Callaverus, weighing nearly 30 lb.

The convention for the formation of a Constitution for California had been in session three weeks and had not entirely concluded its labours, though it was expected to adjourn early in the month of October. The Constitution, as proposed, is chiefly borrowed from New York and Iowa—from the earliest and latest members of the confederacy. With respect to slavery, it is enacted that not only are slaves excluded from California, but even free Negroes!

The Bill of Rights adopted by the Californian Convention, after asserting the immutable principles that all men are by nature free, and that all power is inherent in the people, proceeds to guarantee the following immunities and privileges:—

1. The right of trial by jury.
2. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious worship.
3. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except when the public safety may require its suspension.
4. Protection from excessive bail and excessive fines, and from "cruel and unusual punishment."
5. The usual exemption from arrest for crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury.
6. The freedom of speech and of opinion.
7. The right of petition.
8. The prohibition of a standing army in time of peace.
9. The appointment of representation according to population.
10. The prohibition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.
11. The prohibition of a bill of attainder of *ex post facto* law.
12. The protection of the rights of foreigners who become *bona fide* residents of the state.
13. The protection of the right of property.
14. The exemption of electors from arrest or militia on the days of election.

The following is the article in regard to the creation of State debts:—

The Legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly, or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, for repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorised by some law for some single object, or work, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; and shall be irrevocable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all the money raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district, if one is published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

The concluding article prescribes a mode of amending and revising the constitution: amendments, if adopted by a majority of the senators and representatives, are referred to a succeeding legislature; and if they are re-affirmed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, they may then be submitted to the people; if they are approved by a majority of the electors, they become part of the constitution. The action upon this excellent constitution was not concluded by the convention when the steamer left.

Some idea of the pleasures of a gold-digger's life, and the present state of "Sacramento city," may be formed from the following extract of a letter from a recent Californian emigrant. He says:—"I sleep out under a tree or in the streets, as the mass of the citizens do. There is not a bed or bedstead in the whole city. In the outskirts of the city there are some 2000 emigrants camped. Men, women, and children all sleep under the canopy of heaven, and drink the waters of the Sacramento."

Joseph Daniel, a Frenchman, had been sentenced to be hanged for murder. Several sailors belonging to the United States schooner *Ewing* attempted to drown Lieutenant Gibson, in order that they might desert and go to the diggings. They were arrested, and it was thought would be hanged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence from Rio Janeiro to the 4th of October, from Monte Video to the 15th of September, and Buenos Ayres to the 11th Sept., communicates the fact of a great naval expedition being in preparation at Buenos Ayres, the object of which is said to be an attack on Brazil, a state of things long contemplated by those familiar with the difficulties attending the affairs of the Plate. The Government had purchased a Danish brig and an American schooner to increase their fleet. The relations of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres continued to remain as they were, no progress towards pacification having recently been made. The elections of representatives to the General Assembly in Brazil were going on in favour of the Government, but accompanied in many places by the most atrocious assassinations. Several distinguished men had fallen victims to political hatred. Among these were Calvacanti, Carvalho, and Doctor Chalon, who was killed as he was coming out of the Electoral College at Parahyba.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A dispute had arisen between the Government of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific, and the French Consul, M. Dillon. This gentleman had for some time been on bad terms with the Government. The arrival of a French frigate and a war steamer at Honolulu induced M. Dillon to make certain demands upon the Government, threatening them with force in case of non-compliance. The demands were:—

1. A reduction of duties on brandies and liquors of one-half of all such duties as have been collected since 1846.
2. The same rights to Catholics and their schools as are granted to Protestants.
3. The repeal of a law which compels white ships importing liquor for sale to pay port charges.
4. The remission of a fine imposed upon some captain of a whale ship. There were some minor demands relative to redress and satisfaction for indignities and insults offered to the French Republic.

These demands were made, and three days allowed by the Government to comply or refuse. The King being absent, the Admiral waited until his return, when the Government refusing to comply with the demands, the French troops landed and took possession of the fort. No resistance being offered, the French spiked and threw from the ramparts the guns of the fort, destroyed the ammunition and public stores, and took possession of all the Hawaiian vessels that were in port. The Hawaiian flag was lowered and the French hoisted. After the quiet possession of the fort for three days the French abandoned it, and retired on board their vessels, which shortly afterwards left the port, taking with them M. Dillon and family, who intended returning to France *via* New York. The British Consul-General and the American Consul protested against the action of the French forces; the former offered his services as mediator, but was refused. The general impression was that M. Dillon had exceeded his powers.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape to the 28th of September have come to hand. The Governor, Sir H. Smith, was at Cape Town. The excitement relative to the arrival of the convicts off the colony continued unabated. The Anti-Convict Association had addressed powerful appeals to the Governor to induce him to take upon himself the responsibility of sending the convict ship and her freight to Ascension or any other place, but he steadily refused to embroil himself or his authority in the matter, and in a manifesto returned to the association a day or two prior to the sailing of the *Minerva*, Sir Harry expressed his deep sympathy with the cause of the colonists, but objected to act without orders from the home Government, and set forth the extreme danger of any interference with the destination of convicts, as a measure fraught with the most fatal consequences—as, in the event of their being illegally transferred to any other port than that to which the constituted authority consigned them, they could rise and massacre the whole crew of the ship, and set themselves free, as a justifiable act under such circumstances.

The colonists had prohibited supplies to the army, navy, and all Government establishments, and no supplies accordingly were granted. The Governor was compelled, in this state of things, to make bread in his own house, a situation in which Commodore Wyvill was also placed.

WEST INDIES.

We have news from Jamaica to the 23rd October. The island was healthy. The course pursued by the Legislative Assembly appears to be anything but satisfactory to the public, being characterised by the grossest personalities. The Import Duties Bill was passed into a law of the island on 20th October. It contains a clause levying duties on all goods imported into the island since the 5th of October. The tariff of this bill has been somewhat changed, the duty on salted pork having been increased 4s. per barrel; manufactured tobacco also had been raised, whilst unmanufactured had been decreased. The bill has been passed for fifteen months.

There was still a good deal of excitement regarding retrenchment, but nothing satisfactory had been done, more than the appointment of a committee, who would report to the House.

In proof of the deplorable state to which the island had been reduced, it is stated that the paupers of Kingston (numbering from 80 to 100 old and miserable creatures), to whom a small weekly allowance was made from the city funds, had for three weeks been dismissed without their usual pittance, there being no funds to relieve them. Crime was on the increase.

The African superstition of Obesim was reviving at a fearful pace in several parts of the island. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the moral retrogression of the peasantry, owing to the abandonment, within the last two years, of schools in the rural districts, consequent on their present inability (from the discontinuance of estates, cultivation and the low rate of wages) to contribute the necessary means for their support as heretofore.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN v. WILLMER AND SMITH.

The Attorney-General, on Saturday, in the Bail Court, applied, upon the part of Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, and of the directors of that company, for liberty to file a criminal information against the defendants for a libel published in the *Morning Herald* of the 11th October last. The libel was very lengthy, containing various charges of undue partiality on the part of the company towards the *Times* and other papers, to the prejudice of the *Morning Herald*; and in this libel Messrs. Willmer and Smith had taken occasion to allude to a communication made to London from Liverpool in July, 1848—a period of great excitement and disturbance here and elsewhere, and they had accused the directors of having made that communication public in the neighbourhood of Capel-court for their own peculiar purposes—he supposed for purposes of stock-jobbing. He would read to the Court the passage to which he referred:—

On the 27th of July, last year, a hoax was played upon us, by fictitious news from the south of Ireland being handed to us for publication in the London morning papers. The news was of a very astounding description, and proved to be utterly untrue; but that fact is quite immaterial to the case at present. Upon taking it to the Electric Telegraph-office, the clerks said that the wires were engaged on our own message, but, on seeing the news sent to us, they agreed to forward it at once to the *Morning Herald* without charge, on the condition that they might afterwards use it themselves. This arrangement, to save time, we consented to. The conditions, however, were entirely broken by the company, for the intelligence was first made known in Capel-court, afterwards to Sir George Grey, in Downing-street, and at eleven o'clock was delivered at the *Morning Herald* office, though it had been given to them at Liverpool at a quarter-past seven. So much for good faith.

The Attorney-General explained what had really taken place on the occasion referred to. Mr. Ricardo, on the arrival of the message, was apprised of its peculiar importance, and that the following notice from the manager at Liverpool had accompanied it:—

The news just sent was received in Dublin last night, by special engine to Mr. Conway, editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*. It was brought to this office to be sent, as a private message, to three of the London papers. Our express—which had no reference to the important news—was in course of transmission. I declined to stop our express—which had no reference to this important news—unless they allowed it to go to the company, assuring them that all the papers would be supplied. Rather than delay it until ours was finished, they agreed to do so. You can, therefore, make any use you think proper of it. Is it to be posted? It is known in the town. Mr. Bean and Willmer and Smith's clerk came together. I have the original report received from Mr. Conway, which I refused to send until I had seen Mr. Conway's letter in which the report was enclosed.

Feeling the extreme importance of the message, Mr. Ricardo at once went to the Home Secretary, and communicated to him the news received by the company; and he also placed the instruments of the company at the command of the Government, that they might ascertain the authenticity of the intelligence. Mr. Ricardo also stated to the Home Secretary the nature of the message, and informed him that, from the conditions on which the company had received it, they could not delay its delivery more than half an hour or three-quarters of an hour. Having communicated the information to Sir G. Grey, and enabled him to give such orders as might be necessary in case any excitement should be caused in London by the publication of the intelligence, Mr. Ricardo went to the branch office at Charing-cross, and gave directions that the information should be sent to the various papers, and should be posted in the company's news-room. He (the Attorney-General) had the most positive affidavit of Mr. Ricardo, and other gentlemen connected with the company, declaring that beyond what he had stated they had, neither on that nor on any other occasion, used that or any other news for their own purpose.

The Court granted the rule.

THE QUEEN v. THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.

Sir F. Thesiger applied on Saturday last to Mr. Justice Patteson, in the Bail Court, for a rule, calling upon the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester, to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue, to prohibit them from proceeding further in the matter of certain charges which had been preferred against the Rev. Robert Whiston, concerning a certain pamphlet which that gentleman had published, under the title of "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," or in the matter of a certain citation under the seal of the Dean and Chapter, bearing date in August, 1849; or for carrying into execution a deprivation contained in a deed of the 14th of October, 1849, in pursuance of a sentence alleged to have been pronounced and resolved by the Dean and Chapter, for the removal of Mr. Whiston from the head-mastership of the Free Grammar School at Rochester; or for giving effect to a certain other deed, &c. According to the affidavits and documents before him, it would appear that the cathedral church of Rochester was founded and endowed by Henry VIII. in the year 1542. By that endowment the Dean and Chapter were made a corporation, and estates and possessions were given to them for divers purposes; but one material purpose was the foundation and endowment of a grammar school, which was to consist of a head-master and under-master, twenty free scholars, and other boys who might be educated at that school. The statute provided for the appointment of a head-master and under-master; provision was also made for four students being sent to the University, and being maintained there out of the funds of the endowment. It therefore appeared by the statutes that there was to be a grammar school established; a head-master and an under-master, who were to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter; 20 free scholars, and four students who were to be sent to the Universities—the free scholars and the students to be maintained out of the funds of the Cathedral endowment. Stipends were fixed for all the parties. The Dean was to receive £100 a year; the Canons £20 a year, the free scholars a small sum (£2 13s. 4d.), and the students who were to be sent to the University were to receive, until they took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £5 a year; and after taking that degree, until they took the degree of Master of Arts, £6 13s. 4d. a year. It was clear that the object of the endowment was, by these stipends, to exhaust the whole fund. In November, 1842, Mr. Whiston was appointed head-master of the Grammar School: he considered his office was for life, or during good behaviour; and it appeared that his predecessor before the last had died in office; and his immediate predecessor had left only upon being presented to a living by the Dean and Chapter, which confirmed him in his opinion. Mr. Whiston, finding that no provision had been made by the Dean and Chapter for the accommodation of boarders in the school, laid out £4000 in the purchase of a house and land for the purpose of providing the wanted accommodation, and he expended a further sum of £2700 upon fitting up the house, £700 of which was for the accommodation of the boarders. This he would not have done had he not considered that his office was for life; and that he was not liable to be removed unless he became "slothful or negligent, or unfit or incompetent to teach," which were the words of the statute. At that time there was not a single free scholar in the school; but soon after his appointment he had not less than 50 boys, including 20 free scholars, which would show that he was fit for his office. Mr. Whiston, having his attention called to the statutes of the founder, and finding reason to believe that the object of the founder was that all the different persons mentioned, and particularly the free scholars and the students, should be maintained by the stipend allotted to them under the statutes, and that the whole of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter should be exhausted, in certain proportions, in the satisfaction of these different stipends; and finding that the Dean's stipend, which had been allotted at £100 a year, had now been raised to the sum of £1500 a year, and that the canons, who were to receive £20 a year, now had £700 a year, but that the free scholars were still left at the original stipend of £2 13s. 4d., and that the students at the Universities received only £5 a year, believed that the Dean and Chapter were not following the intention of the founder, and were not performing their duty in respect of the scholars and students; he therefore wrote a letter to the Dean and Chapter upon the subject, requiring from them a more equitable apportionment of the fund. A correspondence ensued, which terminated in the Dean and Chapter depriving Mr. Whiston of his office, on the ground of his having committed a grave offence, by publishing the above-named on the subject, viz. "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," in which he took a review of all the cathedrals under the new foundation—Rochester being included among them—and brought them to bear upon the question; expressing himself in strong and energetic language with regard to what he considered to be a most flagrant breach of trust with respect to all these different cathedrals of the new foundation. They, however, subsequently restored him to his office; and further proceedings on their part led to a protest from Mr. Whiston, which they rejected, and a second time removed him from his office.

The question is at present before the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery; and, pending that appeal, the present application was made. Mr. Justice Patteson had great doubts whether in this case a prohibition would lie. He thought it must be a *mandamus* to restore Mr. Whiston; but, if Sir Frederick had a strong opinion the other way, he had better adopt the course he thought best. It was only his (Mr. Justice Patteson's) first impression.

Sir F. Thesiger would rather take his Lordship's first impression than his own last.

Mr. Justice Patteson said, it seemed to him it would be better to have a *mandamus* to restore. He did not see how it was possible for the Dean and Chapter to deny that they had deprived this gentleman after their sentence.

Rule for a *mandamus* granted.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.

On Wednesday, Henry Bathurst Monkhouse, 27, mariner, who was indicted for feloniously shooting at John Farmer Monkhouse, his father, with intent to murder him, was placed at the bar, but, on the application of counsel for the prisoner, the trial was postponed to next session, to allow time to make inquiries with regard to the prisoner's state of mind.

THE MURDER AT THE MILLBANK PENITENTIARY.

John Francis, aged 33, and described as a watchmaker, was placed in the dock on Thursday, charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Hall.

Mr. Bodkin stated the facts of the case, which, though but recently before the public, we may notice briefly. The prisoner at the bar was a convict confined to the Millbank Penitentiary, and on the 7th ult. he was calling out from his cell for one of the warders of the prison, when the deceased went to him and chided him, and threatened to inform the governor. The door of his cell was opened for the purpose of enabling the prisoner to bring out a large covered earthen pan which was in his cell, and, with another prisoner, he brought it down as usual to the water-closet, where he emptied the contents and returned, with the empty pan in one hand and the lid in another. Upon the prisoner coming back to the cell, where the deceased was standing, the prisoner struck him with the lid and knocked him down, and when down he struck the deceased several times; and when persons who were attracted by the noise came up, they found Mr. Hall nearly dead.

Evidence fully supporting the case having been adduced, Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and said that, upon the facts, he felt the jury could come to no other conclusion than that of returning a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. But he had to urge upon their attention the state of mind of the prisoner, which he would be able to prove was from his youth upwards unsettled, and was at the time of the commission of the offence unquestionably in a state of insanity. The learned gentleman commented at some length upon the evidence, and endeavoured to show that even from that evidence there were certain signs of insanity, which those who were better acquainted with the prisoner would corroborate, and detail facts which would prove his insanity beyond all question.

At the close of his address the learned counsel called his witnesses. Mr. Nathan Constad, a surgeon, in St. Mary Axe, said he had known the family of the prisoner for many years, and had attended them professionally. Knew his sister Amelia, who died two or three years ago. He knew her from her birth; she was mad two or three years before her death. The disease was hysterical madness. I know that his aunt is in confinement. The whole family are of weak mind. A cousin of the prisoner attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river.

Mr. Blyth, resident medical officer on board the hospital-ship *Unity*, at Woolwich, said: In March, 1846, the prisoner came on board, and I attended him; and both Mr. Bossey and myself were of opinion that he was insane. He laboured under a delusion that some one intended to hurt him, and at night he used to shout out that some one was murdering him. He remained several weeks insane, but gradually recovered. He was received on other occasions at the hospital, when he was suffering from dyspepsia and an ulcerated sore, which he thought might turn into an abscess. Hereditary insanity is very seldom cured.

Mr. Bodkin then called the following witnesses:—

Dr. Sutherland, jun., said: I am a physician, confining my practice and attention to diseases of the mind. By the direction of the Governor, I visited the prisoner on two occasions in Newgate, when I had conversations with him. I formed an opinion on the state of his mind. I asked him if he recollected when the murder was committed, and he said he did. I spoke to him about his history, and he said he was out of his mind in 1846, and that the convicts said if it had not been for the officers in the ship, he would have thrown himself overboard. This he said he did not recollect. If the prisoner was insane, or really mad, in 1846, from terror, I should think it very probable that the same cause would produce temporary insanity again.

Mr. M'Murdo, surgeon of Newgate, said he had seen no symptoms of insanity exhibited by the prisoner while in the prison. If a person in the early part of 1846 was seized with temporary insanity from terror, and was sane for two years afterwards, but was subsequently affected by terror, I think insanity might again return.

Mr. Bodkin then made a few observations in reply, but was interrupted by Mr. Baron Alderson, who said there was really no question in the case; for, although there could be no doubt about the guilt of the prisoner, it was equally clear, from the evidence which had been given, that he was a person of weak intellect, who had been once mad, and who, at the time of the murder, might have been seized with a return of his madness by circumstances acting upon his mind, and thus become a creature irresponsible for his actions. If the jury thought he was sane, they would find him guilty; and, if not, they would return a verdict of insanity.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and found that he was insane.

The prisoner was then removed.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, in Concession Hall, Mr. John O'Connell read the following letter from Mr. Bright, M.P., which was afterwards ordered to be inserted in the minutes of the Association:—

My dear Sir, I duly received your letter of the 9th of this month, conveying to me the resolution of the Loyal National Repeal Association, expressive of their approbation of my recent speech on Ireland. I can say with all sincerity that I am much gratified to learn that the views I have formed and publicly explained with regard to the calamities which afflict your country have met with the concurrence of an Association which must contain in its ranks a large number of those thoroughly acquainted with the condition of Ireland, and most honestly anxious to improve it.

I can easily believe, that, upon a case of so much difficulty as that which Ireland now presents, difference of opinion will be inevitable; and I am not, therefore, discouraged if the policy I have but very partially sketched should seem to you but a portion of what is required. I will not now enter into discussion upon the points you have submitted to me, but can assure you that, to every one of them I will give that consideration which, coming from such a quarter, they must so eminently merit.

I may remark, however, that I have no idea that any changes of the law can instantly change the condition of Ireland. Anarchy, political and social, cannot give place to order in a moment of time. The long violation of every economical law cannot be remedied at once, nor can the traces of its ruin be obliterated in a single season. I have seen the land, and I have seen the people. I know the land is fertile, and that the people are industrious. With these elements, then, I propose to work out the salvation of Ireland; and my policy would so secure to industry its reward, and, by perfect justice in your political and ecclesiastical arrangements, so extract the root of bitterness from your social system, that were it adopted I have faith that Irishmen would speedily effect the restoration of Ireland.

I am delighted to perceive that a better feeling prevails with you and with us on the great questions which so deeply interest both countries; and I shall especially rejoice if the coming session of Parliament exhibit a more cordial and united effort on the part of the English and Irish members to advance such legislative measures as shall be formed for the relief of your suffering country.

I feel grateful to your association for the resolution they have passed, and to you personally for the very kind manner in which you conveyed it to me, and beg to subscribe myself

Yours, very faithfully,

JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P.,
Hon. Secretary, Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland.

The rent for the week was £21 6s. 2d.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Sir John Romilly was recently in Dublin on the subject of a bill to be presented on the opening of Parliament for the abolition of the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, and the transference of all equity business to the Court of Chancery. The amount of business in the Four Courts is far less than some time ago, suitors preferring the cheaper and more summary courts of the assistant-barristers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—A meeting, attended by Sir R. Kane (the President of the Queen's College), Mr. Fagan, M.P., Colonel Chatterton, the High Sheriff, and several other gentlemen of distinction, was held in Cork, on Saturday last, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural school of industry in Munster, in connexion with the provincial college, "by the formation of an agricultural, botanical, and arboricultural garden, and experimental farm, and also a museum of materials connected with these important subjects, so as to secure to this locality the appropriation of the £5000, as set forth in the second section of the 11th and 12th Vic., chap. 115." The necessary steps to carry out the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted.

INCREASE OF EJECTMENTS.—At the recent quarter sessions of Thurles, county of Tipperary, nearly 270 ejectment processes were entered for adjudication—many of them affecting several holdings derived under intermediate landlords, known by the designation of "middlemen"—a class of half-proprietors which famine and poor-fares have nearly extinguished. In the Superior Courts at Dublin, also, an unprecedented number of ejectments have been brought during the present term, particularly in the Court of Queen's Bench, because in that court the forms are less expensive and tedious, inasmuch as the occupiers alone need be served with copies of the ejectment notices, whilst, in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, all parties interested in the property must receive notice of the proceedings. Those ejectments apply to almost all parts of the south and west.

WINTER EMIGRATION.—From all parts of the country emigration is still in progress, and shopkeepers and small traders, as well as farmers, are going off, although some unfavourable accounts have been received from persons who had sailed last spring of the prospects for emigrants in the United States, whither the tide of emigration has been flowing. The *Clonmel Chronicle* has the following from a Cashel correspondent:—"Vast numbers are still emigrating to America from this locality and the adjacent parts of the country. There is a strong objection against going to any British colony, solely on the ground that taxation is expected in all such places. Some emigrants have a strong predilection for the mother colonies; but this is forced to yield to a sense of self-interest, and hence the preference given to the United States. Land is, in and about this place, at a minimum, if any one can be found to take it. Thousands of acres are lying profligate; money is rapidly disappearing from amongst us; the farmers are grasping at all within reach, to enrich thereby a foreign land, where, they allege, neither barony constable nor rate collector will take their hard-earned gains."

THE CONDE DE MONTMOLIN.—Letters dated the 17th ult. have been received from Venice; by them we learn that the Conde de Montmolin has conferred the order of Isabella the Catholic on Mr. George Merry, for his zealous and gallant services during the war, and his fidelity on all occasions and through all varieties of fortune.—*Morning Post*.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A meeting of the National Freehold Land Society was held at the London Tavern on Monday night. The chief object of this society is to qualify its members to vote at elections for counties. For that purpose freehold estates of considerable extent are to be divided into plots of sufficient value to confer the right of voting, and the qualifications so obtained are to be allotted to the members at cost price. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Morley. Amongst those on the platform were—Messrs. Richard Cobden, M.P., Wm. John Hall, Charles Gilpin, John Morland, W. A. Wilkinson, W. S. Burdon, John Cassell, &c.

The hall was crowded in every part. Mr. Cobden's entrance was announced by loud cheering from the body of the meeting.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., proposed the first resolution as follows:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the freehold-land movement, adapted as it is to the varied positions and circumstances of all classes of the people, is calculated to improve the parliamentary representation of the country.

He said, if he understood the nature of the meeting, it was one for business purposes. They were met to support and promote the objects of the National Freehold Land Society—an association formed to enable individuals, by small monthly contributions, to accumulate a fund for the purchase of the county franchise. That association had a double object—it was at once a deposit for savings, and a means of procuring a vote. They did not meet as part of the Birmingham Freehold Union, which was formed of gentlemen from all parts of the country subscribing to stimulate by all legitimate and constitutional means the extension of the freehold franchise. Their object was to purchase large estates and divide them in small portions among the members of the association at cost price. In that consisted the force and the value of the principle of associations. It was not a building society, though it was registered and enrolled under the Building Societies Act, certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, for the purpose of giving all the security of the Act of Parliament to the members; but it was, in fact, a mutual benefit assurance society, which proposed to give other advantages as well. Building societies possessed no power of purchasing and dividing estates, it was true; but that was proposed to be done at the risk and upon the responsibility of the directors of the association, who would purchase at their own peril, and give the refusal of such portions as were necessary to the members at cost, or wholesale price. A great deal of the success of all associations of this kind depended, first, on the correct calculations of those who had its formation; and, secondly, on the stability and character of those who had its responsible management. With regard to the calculations on which this society was founded, it had been stated that it was proposed to find a freehold qualification for £300—that was on the first prospectus—but he (Mr. C.) insisted it should be omitted. All he promised therefore, was, that whatever property was bought, should be divided among the members at cost price; and he could not and would not pledge himself whether a vote should cost £20, £30, or even £40. It had certainly happened in Birmingham that a great number of votes were bought for as little as £20; but that might have been a lucky accident; and he (Mr. C.) would certainly not be a party to delude any one into the belief that this was their regular price. Having cleared this ground, the next consideration was that which concerned the managers of the society. He was happy to see the chairman one of the trustees—he needed not to say that his friend stood well in Lombard-street—(hear)—and all the other trustees were men whom he would be happy to leave trustees in his own will for his family. That was the only test in public matters; and, if a man would not bear it, he (Mr. C.) would have nothing to do with him. Besides the trustees, however, there was the board of directors. He had attended every meeting of that board while he was in town, and could only say he would be very happy to meet any of the gentlemen composing it in private life and call him his friend. So far he firmly believed that the affairs of the society were in truly moral and responsible hands. It had been objected that the association would not be able to find freehold property of sufficient size and quantity in a convenient position. There was difficulty in everything; and those whose business it was to turn a green eye upon all things would, no doubt, find them in this. But he believed the difficulty in working out this plan was not insuperable. (Hear.) It was true that in seeking to purchase property they might not be able to get it at their own door; but in that case they would only have to go farther afield. He saw no difficulty in qualifying for any county. The land need not be land to build houses on; it might be garden ground, or it might even be agricultural soil; but it would give a secure rent. If it was in the neighbourhood of a town, it was certain to increase in value, because, as the operation of the corn-law repeal would diminish the price of food, towns would grow greater, and consequently ground in their neighbourhood would rise in price. The avidity of the peasantry for small plots of land was most surprising. In Wiltshire it was taken such advantage of, that £7 per acre was paid for small holdings. Therefore, any member of the society wishing to let his purchase would be certain to get 40s. per annum per acre for it as garden-ground. Having explained the question practically, he should next go a little wider into the question, and look at it generally. They were standing on the ancient ways of the constitution; they were no Red Republicans or Revolutionists; they were digging down to four centuries to find the origin of the freehold qualification. The question was—and it was not to be disguised—could a great change be effected in the depositary of public power in this country? He avowed that his object in promoting the association was, by all legal and constitutional means, to place the political power of the country in the hands of the middle and industrious classes. (Cheers.) England had no occasion to fight in the streets. Their forefathers did that for them during the whole of the 17th century, in which England was in the same position as the Continent is at present. To go back would be to become barbarised. What, then, was to be done? Petition Parliament? (Laughter.) No; the clubs did not like that; it would not suit their cards. No one thought of reform through Parliament. How, then, was it to be obtained? It could only be obtained by the exercise of common sense, acting within the limits of the constitution. When a man had work to do, he looked to his instruments. The Swiss, when their liberty was threatened, took to their mountains with their rifles on their shoulders. In Hungary, a plane country, those who were in the same predicament retreated behind their two great rivers; while, in Holland, the menaced people cut their dykes, and drowned at once their land and their enemies. How were Englishmen to fight? By moral force. That was their mountain, their rivers, and their dykes. That moral force was the forty-shilling freehold franchise. It would astonish the meeting when he told them how little, after all, they had to do to secure a victory. The registered electors of the whole kingdom amounted, as near as possible, to 1,000,000, in 1847. The total number of county voters, however, in that number, was no more than 512,300; and of these the tenants-at-will, the landlords' strength, numbered only 108,790—in the fifty-two counties of England and Wales. Why, half the money spent in gin in one year in this country would buy as many freeholds as would completely counterpoise the votes of the tenant-farmers of the entire kingdom. (Hear, hear.) He would take a few counties, at random, to show the resources of the country party, and point out the proportion of votes to the adult male population in each. This was the result:—

| | Number of Adult males over 20. | Registered Electors. | Proportion. | Not Electors. |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Hampshire | 93,908 | 5,223 | 1-9 | 84,685 |
| Sussex | 85,388 | 9,211 | 1-9 | 77,177 |
| Berkshire | 43,126 | 5,241 | 1-8 | 37,885 |
| Middlesex | 434,181 | 13,781 | 1-17 | 420,400 |
| Surrey | 154,633 | 9,800 | 1-16 | 144,833 |

If only 1 in 10 of the men not qualified to vote in London and Southwark would purchase votes in the neighbouring counties, they would be sufficient to return the members for those counties. There were 16,000,000 of people in England and Wales, of whom 4,000,000 were above 20 years of age; of these 1 in 8 were on the register, and 7-8ths had no votes. The object of the association was to induce as many of these enfranchised people to join it, or to join similar societies, for the purpose of possessing a vote. It was not a work to be done in a day; most great struggles took seven years. The war of independence in America took that time—the war with Charles I. took ten years—the Corn-law struggle took seven years. He believed the 40s. franchise struggle would be long and hard; and he was himself prepared to give a part of every working day for the next seven years to the question (cheers); but he did not think that they would be all that time without improvement in their position, because when they became powerful they would become fashionable.

The resolution was agreed to, as also the following, viz.:—
That this meeting is further of opinion that the freehold land movement is eminently calculated, by encouraging saving and provident habits, to elevate the social and moral position of the working classes.

NEW DRAWING-OFFICE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE demand for ampler accommodation in the private and public Drawing-offices of the Bank of England has occasioned the erection of the magnificent Hall which we engrave this week in our Journal.

We believe that for space and light (its paramount objects) this Hall is exceeded by few in the metropolis, being 133 feet 6 inches long, 42 feet 7 inches wide, 35 feet 6 inches to the tabernacle ceiling, and 44 feet to the highest point of the four lanterns, by which it is illuminated by unobstructed daylight.

The scheme is, of course, controlled by previous conditions; the proportions, being about three diameters, offer rather the character of a gallery than of the double cube Hall. It has great unity and simplicity of decoration, and though we miss the splendid ornaments with which the old office was adorned, we recognise the original columns and some other details reproduced with good effect, and a wise economy of expense throughout, which the Proprietors will not fail to applaud. The order is admirably treated for effect by the breaking of the frieze and cornice on consoles, with a continuous architrave; and the uniform extend 1 cove gives great unity, and sufficient ornament to the whole.

The artificer will find two principles exhibited here of great use and novelty: the first, in the employment of Nasmyth's patent beams, which, with two-fifths the weight of the usual cast-iron beam in similar tabernacles, has equal strength, and far greater security against accident. The second is in the structure of the lanterns, which are circles fourteen feet in diameter (extending by the cove to twenty-one feet), and composed of thirteen sheets of glass, the central one of unprecedented magnitude, being seven feet six inches in diameter, and one inch thick; and, indeed, of unprecedented position, being as nearly flat as is sufficient to carry off the wet from its surface. An elegant iron frame gives a domical effect to the angular position of the minor glasses, which are all straight, affording a lantern of graceful and simple form, and of unequalled light, and great economy of structure.

The ventilation is also on an excellent principle, as well as the warming; and



THE NEW DRAWING-OFFICE, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

we rejoice to find that the Bank have thus done something for the art as well as the public and their proprietors.

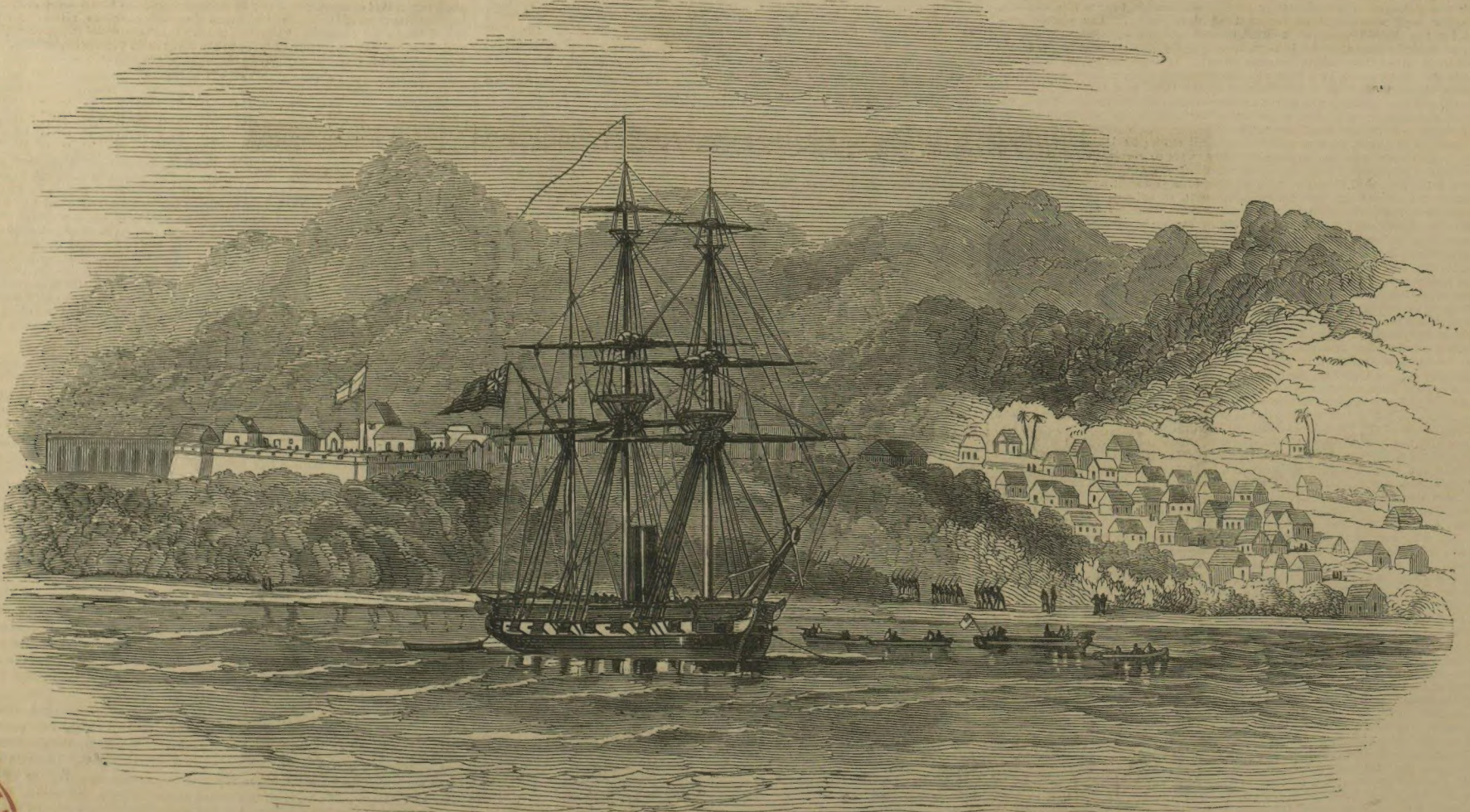
HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "PLUMPER," AT HONDURAS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of her Majesty's steam screw sloop *Plumper*, on the occasion of her taking possession of the Fort at Truxillo, one of the harbours of the province of Honduras, under the following circumstances, on the morning of October 4:—

"It appears that the Government of Honduras has at different times borrowed from British merchants sums of money, and in other ways contracted a considerable debt, which it has shown great disinclination to liquidate. The *Plumper* was, accordingly, sent to insist on the immediate payment; and for this purpose, on arriving, on the evening of the 3d, she took up a position to command the batteries and landing-place, at Truxillo, and prepared for action. An officer was then sent to communicate with the Governor; but no satisfactory answer having been received, at dawn on the following day the *Plumper*, in the promptest manner, landed an armed party of sailors and marines, headed by the gallant Captain, with the first and second lieutenants, and Mr. Bush (mate). Forthwith they took possession of the strong fort, and by their intrepid daring, and the

judicious manner in which the whole affair was conducted, prevented a shot being fired. The *Plumper* at this time, with the steam up, and anchored close abreast of the fort, in charge of the master, had all her guns loaded with shot and shell, and was fully prepared to support her landing party, if resistance had made it necessary; but the vigilant people left on board saw, with much satisfaction, the comparatively small band march into the fortress, at the gate of which a guard of above 30 soldiers laid down their arms and surrendered.

Having retained possession of the place until the Governor had, from the commissariat chest—besides laying an impost upon all the inhabitants, to the number of about 5000—met the debt to the utmost of his ability, the fort was evacuated, and the *Plumper* left the same evening for Jamaica.



CAPTURE OF FORT TRUXILLO, HONDURAS, BY HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "PLUMPER."

EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY.

A LARGE collection of specimens of the industrial arts of France has lately been opened at 13, George-street, Hanover-square, and has proved very attractive as an exhibition. It has been admirably arranged under the direction of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, ex-deputy and member of the Acting Council of Manufactures at Paris, and himself one of the largest and most distinguished manufacturers of France. The articles exhibited, it is understood, are the property of a body of manufacturers, and include a selection from the late National Exposition at Paris; out of which, and our own projected "Great Exhibition of all Nations," in 1851, the anticipatory assemblage of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has, doubtless, originated. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a National Exhibition, as our forthcoming one will be; but when we say that it contains some exquisite works from Sevres, the Gobelins, and Beauvais, and the ancient Royal carpet manufactory of Aubusson, the reader will conclude it to partake largely of a national character.

The several articles are arranged with much taste and effect in a suite of seven rooms, besides galleries, staircases, and corridors; and when these are lighted with gas, in chandeliers of beautiful design (for the Exhibition is open until ten o'clock at night), the scene is a very splendid as well as interesting spectacle. Wherever the eye turns, specimens of art at once elaborate and beautiful arrest its gaze and invite scrutiny. Bronzes and other



SEVRES PORCELAIN.

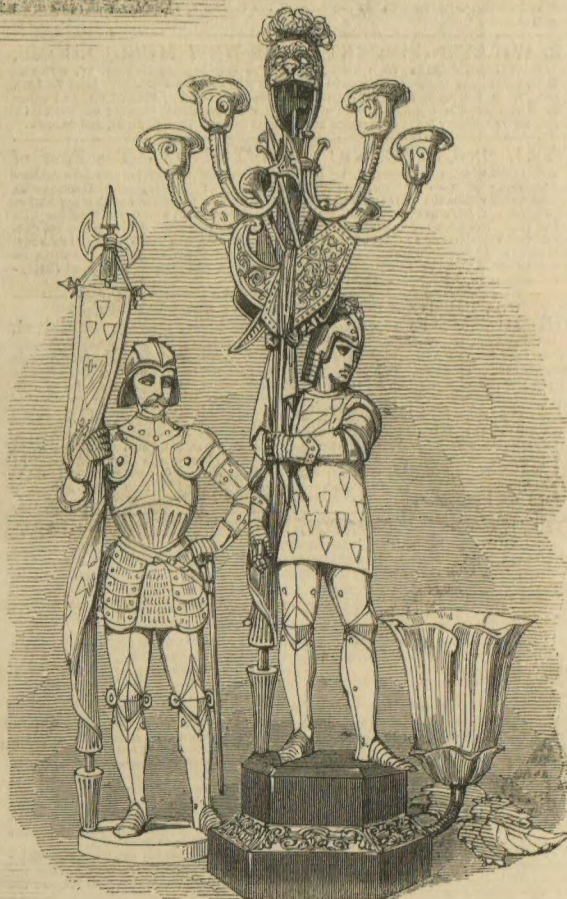
The second room is filled with specimens of cabinet-work and ornamental furniture by MM. Tahau and Laurent, and with a large collection of those artistic objects for which the establishment of M. Susse is so well known.

The staircase leading from the second room to the third is hung with decorative papers from the manufactory of MM. Madire and Genoux, which are of characteristic excellence of design.

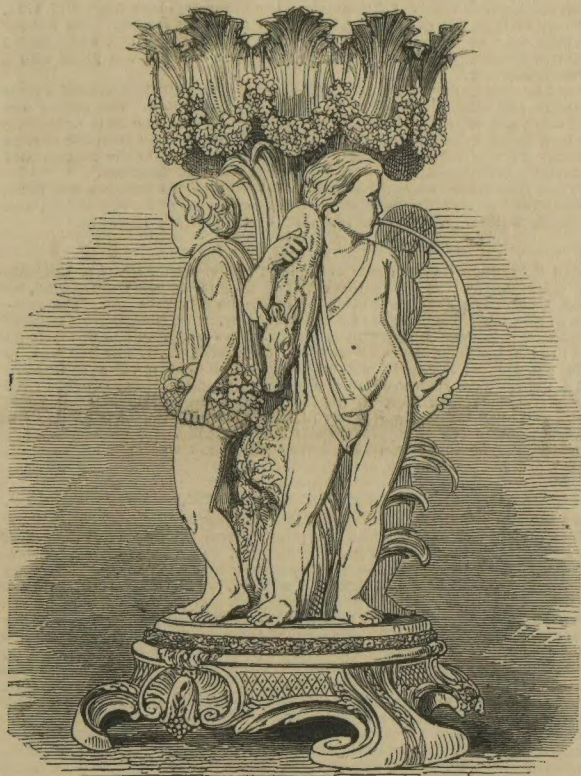
The third room, in position and otherwise the most important, has its walls hung with immense Aubusson carpets, and tapestry from the looms of the Gobelins. The carpets represent happy combinations of fruit and flowers, and tessellated patterns, which are preferable to walking over mullions and Gothic tracery. We have engraved part of one of the Aubusson products. But most striking is a vast piece of tapestry hanging opposite the carpets, upon which Steubens' celebrated picture of "Peter the Great, saved at the shrine from the Strelitz conspiracy," is copied with marvellous effect. The colours have wonderful freshness and beauty, and the figures are of colossal boldness. Time was when tapestry was made at Mortlake, on the Thames, and used to hide clumsy joinery, and keep the wind from piercing through many a wainscot cranny; it is now hung up in palaces as a picture. We omitted, by the way, to mention a set of tapestry pictures in the second room, mistaken for paintings. To return to the large room, there are some beautiful specimens of Roman Catholic church furniture; and some chocolate sets of Sevres porcelain, which really deserve to be carried from place to place in satin-lined cases. The portraits on some of the porcelain have the highest finish of miniatures; and mighty pretty women they are, too, as Pepys would have said.

The bronzes in this apartment are by Marchand and Charpentier, and attracted great attention at the Paris exhibition. The furniture, which is of a very costly and elegant description, is by MM. Grobé, Frères, and has been arranged in the apartment with great taste. The chalices and other altar ornaments have been contributed by Villemens. The pianos and other musical instruments are by Erard, Kriegelstein, and Jaulain. The last great feature in the exhibition of specimens in the third room is the collection of porcelain from Sevres, conspicuous among which are three superb vases. The largest, which is of a tazza form, is a combination of bronze and porcelain, the body of a brilliant blue, with garlands of flowers beautifully painted by Jacobs; the other two are of remarkably elegant upright forms, with diapered gold grounds, and having in compartments the portraits of men illustrious in the arts of peace.

In the small corridor leading to the fourth room, are two exquisitely carved oak cabinets by Grohé.



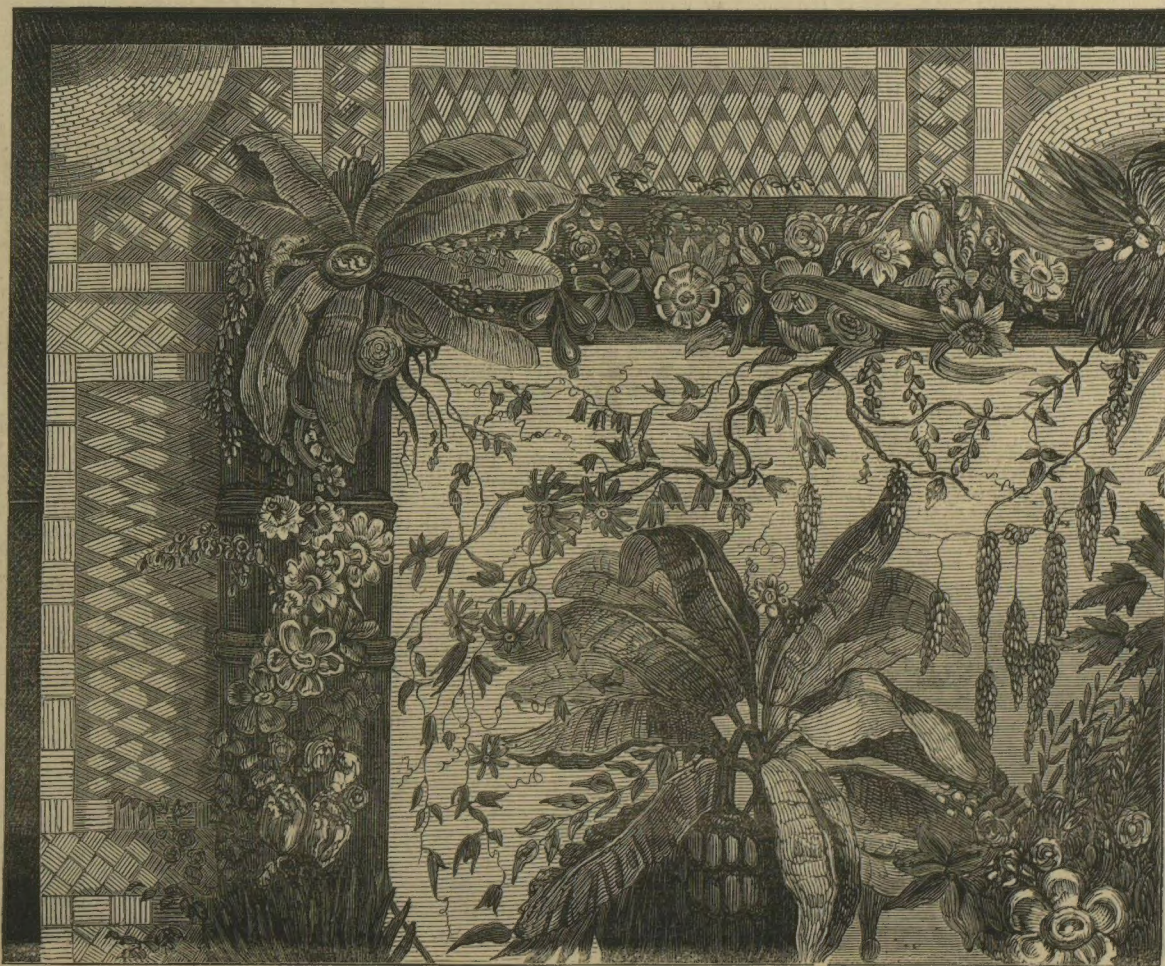
BRONZES, BY CHARPENTIER AND SUSSE.



CENTRE-PIECE, BY VILLEMENS.

ornamental metal-work, of exquisite design and perfect finish; costly and luxurious cabinet-work; Sevres porcelain, admirably painted and embellished; bookbinding, with which the illuminated missals of mediæval times cannot be compared; tapestry from the looms of the Gobelins; carpets from Aubusson; silks, satins, and velvets from Lyons; paper pattern of extraordinary beauty in design; lacework and cashmere shawls, which must ensure to the exhibition the patronage of the fair sex; specimens of jewellery, though not in such quantities as might have been expected; and last though not least remarkable, boots and shoes, in the soles of which sewing is dispensed with: these are the leading classes in which the articles are arranged with much artistic taste. In viewing the several rooms, it is impossible not to feel that in articles of ornamental luxury, in elegance of design, and splendour of material, the industrial ingenuity of France is guided in the right direction of art; and that nowhere is art studied in a greater variety of forms and appliances than by the French manufacturers. There is, however, a constant tendency to adaptation from the antique—in some instances objectionable, but generally exercised with skill and judgment.

The first room in the suite of apartments in Geo ge-street is principally occupied with bronzes; and that of most pretension is an allegorical representation of Shakspeare, by M. Emile Thomas. The most curious object in the apartment is a missal, the property of the Queen of Spain, and lent by her to be exhibited: it is bound in purple velvet, inlaid with gold and gems. Another interesting item is a specimen of bookbinding, of beautiful design, delicately carved in lime-wood.



PART OF AUBUSSON CARPET.

In the fourth room are specimens of ornamental mouldings in laminated zinc, by the "Société des Zincs de la Vieille Montagne," which gained the large gold medal at the late Paris Exposition. Another thing in this room worth notice is a new machine, exhibited by M. Schlumberger, of Mulhouse, for carding wool. It appears to act with great ease, and in a very effectual manner, and is stated to card from 50 lb. to 60 lb. of wool in the day.

In the fifth room, which is surrounded by a gallery, supported upon twisted columns, is a collection of optical instruments by the celebrated Lerebours, of Paris. Among these is an object-glass, said to be the largest and clearest yet manufactured. This apartment also contains specimens of silk, satin, and velvet manufactures from the looms of Lyons.

The staircase leading up to the gallery is ornamented by paper from the manufactory of Zube, who recently received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for the improvements he has introduced into this branch of national industry. The gallery contains books published by Matthias, Plou, Pagnerre, and others. The walls are ornamented with carpets, shawls, printed goods, lace, &c.

The sixth contains beautiful Cachmere shawls, by Gausson, Heibert, and Deneirouze; lace from the manufactories of Delile and Deschamps; and of artistic jewellery from Fromend Maurice, Rudolphi, Rouvenat, Philippe, and others.

The seventh room is occupied by the manufactures of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix. Here are seen tapestry little inferior to that of the Gobelins; curtains destined for the reception-rooms at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris; *portières* in all the best styles; and a variety of other productions, for which M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has been honoured by the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and medals at each Exposition from a very early period.

The specimens we have engraved comprise a group of Sevres porcelain of the most exquisite form; a small group of bronzes by Charpentier; and a beautiful bronze, an ornamental centre-piece for the table, by Villemens; besides the carpet, already mentioned.

The group of Sevres comprises three vases of most beautiful form and decoration—the dark one, of deep blue, with gilt flowers, being in the style denominated the Egyptian; the central one, white, with blueish ornaments, Etruscan; and the third, covered with decorations in the richest cinque-cento style. A beautiful little figure of a satyr, in bisque, holding a basket intended for flowers on his head, forms part of the group, and it is impossible to express too high an opinion of the ability displayed in this elegant little model; the careless freedom of the position, and the sly merriment of the face, being most admirable. A small salt-cellar, supported on four dolphins, remarkable for the delicacy of the workmanship, though of questionable taste, completes the group.

Of the two bronzes by Charpentier, which we have engraved, one represents a figure in armour and surcoat, holding a lance with its pennon, the lance bearing on its shaft a trophy composed of the Ro-

man fashions, shields, swords, &c., branches for six lights being affixed to the fashions. This figure is remarkable for its characteristic modelling and picturesqueness, though a serious anachronism is committed in having a soldier clad in mediæval panoply, carrying a classic trophy. This candelabrum is extremely appropriate for a baronial hall. The figure by the side of the trophy-bearer is a beautifully executed man-at-arms. Most of the objects sent by Charpentier are of a chivalrous character, and a chandelier is of extremely novel and piquant design. We should observe that all Charpentier's bronzes are coloured, so as to carry the appearance of being formed of steel and bronze, and this has a very nice appearance. In the same illustration with the knights just described, is a flower vase of bronze, by Susse, of excellent design and workmanship. The centre-piece, by Villemens, is an effective and picturesque group, consisting of a shaft supporting a bowl of lotus leaves, from which are pendant festoons of vine, &c. On three sides of the shaft are figures emblematic of hunting, fishing, and agriculture, admirably modelled; and the base is of rich and pleasing character.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 3.—Belzoni died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 4.—Sun rises 7h. 49m., sets 3h. 51m.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
THURSDAY, 6.—Nicholas. Moon's Last Quarter 6h. 53m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 7.—Sun rises 7h. 53m., sets 3h. 50m.
SATURDAY, 8.—Conception of B. V. Mary.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 3 10 | 3 30 | 3 55 | 4 20 | 4 45 | 5 10 | 5 35 |
| 5 10 | 5 30 | 5 55 | 6 20 | 6 45 | 7 10 | 7 35 |
| 9 10 | 9 30 | 9 55 | 10 20 | 10 45 | 11 10 | 11 35 |

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. BATTY has the honour to announce, that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3rd, when, in addition to the popular performance of the Male and Female Articles of the establishment, the following gentlemen have, in the most handsome manner, volunteered their valuable services:—YOUNG HERNANDEZ, the graceful American Equitrian; M. PABLO FANQUE, with his matchless black mare BÉDA; and M. BENOIT TOURNAIN, and his highly-trained Steed of the Menage. The performance will commence with the BATTLE OF WATERLOO; concluding with a double routine of Equestrian Novelties.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, will be held the SEVENTH CONCERT, when the celebrated Vocalist, HERR FORMES, and the unrivalled Violoncellist, HERR ERNST, will appear (for the last time but two), together with M. DUBIN and SONS, and other distinguished artists. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, at the office of the Concerts, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all music-sellers.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS, at the NEW MUSIC ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 59, LONG ACRE. The eminent pianist Mr. W. STERN-DALE BENNETT, the celebrated violoncellist Signor PIATTI, Miss DOLBY, Miss ELLEN ST. JOHN, Mr. W. H. SEGUIN, Messrs. ZERBINI, WESLAKE, REED, PRATTEN, and other members of Mr. Willy's Concert Band, will perform at the First Concert on MONDAY Evening next, December 3rd. Commence at half-past seven. Tickets 2s, 3s, and 5s each.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of Illustrated Lectures, by Dr. Bachoffner, on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreation, Daily at Two o'clock, and on the Evening of Tuesday and Thursday at Eight. An entirely New Set of Dissolving Views of London in the Sixteenth Century and as it now is, with a Descriptive Lecture, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Views of Rome are shown Daily at One o'clock. A Lecture on the Cultivation of the Voice and on the Art of Singing, by G. Clifford, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. On the same dates, at 8 o'clock, Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. Ashley. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 8TH, THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

THE NILE, RE-OPENED, with NEW TABLEAUX.—At the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the New and Splendid MOVING PANORAMA of the Nile, exhibiting the whole of the Spacious Views of Antiquity now remaining on its banks between Cairo, the Capital of Egypt, and the Second Cataract in Nubia. Painted by HENRY WARREN and JAMES FAHEY, from Drawings by JOSEPH BONOMI, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Afternoons, Three; Evenings, Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

NOTICE.—SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW. an exhibition of SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., for 1849, COMMENCES on TUESDAY, instead of Wednesday, and CLOSES on FRIDAY Evening, instead of Saturday, as heretofore, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DECEMBER.—Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J. S., Romford.—The usual charge for binding volumes of our Journal is 5s. 6d., but we cannot undertake the order.
J. B. Newark.—We can have nothing to do with picture lotteries.
B.—Distances may be measured by a Perambulator, or surveying wheel, with a dial plate; or by a Pedometer, in the form of a watch.
NEMO.—Hevor Castle is, as we stated last week, about four miles north-west of Penarth.
?—The force of "Raising the Wind" is by the late Mr. Kemney: this is all we can reply to.
HARVEY, Oxford.—Both ladies are living: the latter has retired from the stage.
VERITAS.—The speech may be found in the newspapers for June, 1840.
A SCHOOLBOY.—The Italian words in the Bible were supplied by the Translators.
P. R.—Bills of exchange were invented by the Jews, as a means of removing property from nations where they were persecuted, A.D. 1160.
CANTAB.—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.
E. H. Somerset.—Should the island be decided on as the destination, we will engrave it.
QUERO.—"Like angels' visits, few and far between," is by T. Campbell.
MELICO-CLEICUS.—Our Journal may be had in Paris, at 2s. 6d. per copy.
W. D., Richmond.—Yes; price 18s.
AN ADMIRER, Colyton.—The Centrifugal Railway has not, for some time, been exhibited in London. 2. No.
ESPANA.—Tolosa's French and Spanish, and Spanish and French Dictionary (Paris, 1842) professes to be the most complete of all, excepting, perhaps, Capmany's.
J. H. A., Huddersfield.—"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," is by Pope.
L. M. N.—Legal.
Y. G.—We cannot precisely inform you.
JOMO, York.—Apply to Mr. Middleton, engineer, Loman-street, Southwark.
T. R. W.—The views may be obtained of Messrs. Evans, print-sellers, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The "Bear Hunt" is by Burkel.
R. S.—The address of Lord Ashley is 49, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.
BRAN.—We have not seen the machine.
WATCHWELL.—The price of M. Sayer's new Cookery Book is 7s. 6d.
W. G.—See the instructions in Wood Engraving, in No. 114 of our Journal.
AN EAST INDIA, Edinburgh.—White's Curries are sold by Morel, Piccadilly.
W. G., near Chesterfield, should apply to a printer.
J. F., Cork.—See the article on "Canary-Birds," in No. 241 of our Journal.
E. F. G.—The consenting reply is the acceptance.
R. J. W.—The foundation is an excellent one.
W. N., Cork.—The Number in question may be had by remitting the stamps.
A. D., Derby.—You have been misinformed.
H. H., Horncastle, Co. Lincs, Newgate-street.
F. G., Woolwich.—The address of Mr. William Parry, patentee of a new method for shoeing horses, is Lockyer-street, Plymouth.
A YOUNG AUTHOR.—The address is 23, Paternoster-row. The remuneration varies in different works.
CHEMISTRY.—The Chemical Gazette, to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
QUESTOR, Norfolk.—We can neither confirm nor refute the evidence in question, though we believe it to be true.
JMO, Dublin, should by the last Government Emigration Circular, to be had at 93, Fleet-street.
F. H., Newton Abbot.—Either of the securities can be legally sued for £200.
COOK, should apply to the Commissioners of the Poor, who have the property, and will send a solicitor as to the liability of the landlord.
Declined.—Inquirer; X. X. X.; J. A. H., Gloucestershire; T. C., Tunbridge Wells.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Swedborg; a Biography.—The British Gazetteer.—Jullien's Album for 1850.—The Circulator.—The Four Pilgrims.—The Family Friend. Vol. 1.—Napier's Excursions in Southern Africa.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

The news from California brought by the mail steam-ship *Hibernia* shows the progress that has been made in constituting the golden region into a state of the North American Union, and in providing for the due administration of its affairs. The State Convention of California has been engaged for some time in drawing up a Constitution. It was expected that the *quæstio vexata* of slavery would give rise to long and acrimonious debates, and that the settlers of California would not be scrupulous in recognising that "domestic institution" of the Southern States which considers oxen and black men in the same light of goods and chattels. It has turned out otherwise; and, much to its credit, the Californian Convention has agreed, without a division, that no slavery shall be permitted within the territories of the new state. A few members of the Convention spoke in favour of submitting the question to the separate vote of the whole people; but, as they did not propose an amendment to that effect, California was unanimously declared to be a free state. The Convention having established the principle, did not, however, carry it out to its full extent; but, on the question of the suffrage, decided that every male citizen of the United States, resident for six months in California, and 21 years of age, with the exception of Indians, Africans, and the descendants of Africans, should be entitled to the privilege of a vote.

The Legislature is to consist of two branches—an Assembly and a Senate, elected for two years. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Executive department are to be elected in the same manner and for the same term; and generally the other details of the Constitution are based upon the model of those existing in the older states of the Union. San José has been chosen for the capital, instead of San Francisco. The new Constitution was to be submitted to the people on the 7th November, and, if adopted by them, as there was every reason to anticipate it would be, the Legislature was to assemble in the first week of December. It was expected that Colonel Fremont would be elected Governor. The present population of California exceeds 100,000 persons, of whom 25,000 are established in San Francisco and its immediate neighbourhood. The accounts from the "diggings" continue to be equally favourable, and, although possibly exaggerated, leave no room to doubt that the yield of the precious metal is exceedingly abundant.

The progress of the bold experiment made by the President of the French Republic continues to be watched with much interest in this country, and in every part of Europe where the people are not involved in revolutions of their own. In France, the equanimity with which the great bulk of the people look on is somewhat extraordinary, and will, no doubt, encourage the President to pursue the straightforward, honest, and manly course which has so scared and scattered the various factions with which France is afflicted. He has risen greatly in popular estimation since the dismissal of the Odillon Barrot Ministry, and has displeased no other parties than those conflicting ambitions which sought to make a tool of him for their own purposes. They mistook their man when they speculated on making of him either a General Monk or a Richard Cromwell. The French caricaturist of the *Journal pour Rire* has happily expressed their confusion and the President's policy:—"Messieurs," he is represented as saying to Messrs. Molé, Thiers, and Barrot, "on me dit que vous avez promis de me marcher sur le ventre; mais cet exercice ne me convient pas; l'état de ma santé est trop délicat. Sortez!" His energy, combined with his scrupulous adherence to the forms and spirit of the constitution under which he was elected, and which he has sworn to obey, and with the daily extending recognition of his tact and ability, have already produced a salutary effect upon the hostile Assembly. To judge from present appearances, the apprehended *coup d'état* will be rendered unnecessary, by the establishment of a better feeling between these two cognate powers. The great bulk of the Assembly consists of waverers—of men who will adhere to the winning cause, whatever it may happen to be; and large numbers of these have already expressed their adherence to the policy of the President. A *coup d'état* could be a gain to no party; and the Assembly is as much interested in preventing it as the President. The French are not yet ripe for liberty. They do not even understand it. What they do understand, and, above all things, desire, are order and stability. They see no chance of either under any kind of restoration, or under the tender mercies of the Red Republicans; but they see something like a fair prospect of both under Louis Napoleon. The greater his honesty and courage, the fairer the prospect for the defeat of all the factions. Hence his present popularity, and hence the acquiescence of the great bulk of the people in a personal policy which would not have been endured under Louis Philippe. Hereafter, the bounds of French liberty will be extended. At present it requires a foundation; and that is the task upon which the President is employed. For the sake of France, we trust his experiment will have a fair trial.

A ROYAL COMMISSION has at length been appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of Smithfield Market. The constitution of the Commission will deprive the most obstinate stickler for the modern barbarism of a cattle market in the heart of a great city, of all pretext for accusing it of being drawn from amid men of one opinion. All interests are fairly represented in it. As jurymen upon this great question, we have Mr. Cornwall Lewis, M.P., and the Hon. F. Byng, as representing the interests of the people at large; Professor R. Owen, as representing science; Sir James Duke, M.P., and Mr. John Wood, of the Court of Common Council, as representing the pecuniary interests of the Corporation of London; and Mr. Wm. Miles, M.P., the celebrated agriculturist. In such hands as these all parties may be well contented to leave the question.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

We lament to announce the continued and increasing illness of this illustrious lady. The bulletins of the past week, we have too much reason to fear, leave no ground for hope of a favourable change in her Majesty's condition. On Sunday her Majesty was described to have had little sleep during the previous night, and to be more feeble in consequence. On Tuesday the bulletin ran thus:—"The Queen Dowager passed an uncomfortable night, without much sleep, and her Majesty is not any better this morning." "DAVID DAVIES, M.D." On Wednesday there was no favourable change, and on Thursday her Majesty's health was thus reported:—"The Queen Dowager slept for several hours during the night. Her Majesty's symptoms remain without any improvement." "DAVID DAVIES, M.D." Her Majesty is attended by her august sister, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar and the Princesses Anne and Amelia, daughters of the latter, as well as by all the members of her household. The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Majesty on Monday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Subjects for Voluntary Classical Examination, 1849-50: "Platonis Theætetus," "Aristophanis Pax," "Ciceronis pro Cæcina Oratio," "Horatii Satiræ." Michaelmas Term, 1849.—Subject for Latin Prose Essay: "Aurum est ferum humano generi perniciosius." Latin Lyrics: "Miltonus captus oculis divina poemata composuit." Any student may be a candidate who has not previously obtained a similar prize. The essays must be sent in to any one of the tutors before the end of term.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Dr. Garrad has been appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at University College, vacant by the death of Dr. A. T. Thompson.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Brownlow Maitland to the Ministry of Brunswick Chapel, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, void by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Scott Smyth, M.A.

The Rev. Charles John Abraham, B.D., Fellow of King's College, and one of the Assistant Masters of Eton College, is about to give himself to the service of the church in New Zealand. The post that he is to assume is that of Vice-Principal of St. John's College, under the Bishop of the diocese. The pupils of the rev. gentleman are now engaged in raising a sum for the foundation of a scholarship in St. John's College, about £200 of which has been contributed by the undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

CONVERSIONS FROM DISSENT.—The Bishop of Hereford has just ordained five Dissenting ministers for the Ministry of the Church of England; the Bishop of Chester has ordained two, who came over with their congregations, deeply impressed with reading "The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy." The Bishop of Lichfield has received nearly sixty applications from Dissenting preachers to be ordained ministers of the Church.—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

PREFERRMENTS.—The Rev. William Palmer, Vicar of Whitechurch Canonorum and Rural Dean, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Prebendal stall of Highworth, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow. The Rev. John Faithful Grover Fortescue to the Rectory of Shoreham, Essex. The Rev. Burleton J. J. Bateman to the Rectory of Sheldon, Warwickshire. The Rev. W. G. Giles to Dungarvon Rectory. The Rev. Thomas Hincks to the Rectory of Derrykeighan, Antrim. The Rev. Henry Murphy to Dunluc Rectory. The Rev. W. Clowes to the Vicarage of Ash Bocking, Suffolk. The Rev. W. B. Drew to the Vicarage of Longstock, Hants. The Rev. E. Bridgeman to the Vicarage of Kinnerley, Salop. The Rev. T. U. Gibson to the Vicarage of Dacre, Cumberland. The Rev. George Masters, D.D., to the Vicarage of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts.

PENITENTIARY SISTERHOOD.—A sisterhood is about to be established at Clewer, near Eton, under religious rule, to devote themselves to the reformation of the frail members of their own sex, under the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, the Provost and Head Master of Eton College, and other clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. About eighteen applicants have been already admitted.—*Bristol Journal*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ALEXANDER HOHENLOHE, Bishop of Sardica, Grand Provost and Canon of the Chapter of Grosswardein, Hungary, and Mitred Abbot of St. Michael of Gaborjan, was a scion of the Waldenburg branch of the ancient and illustrious German family of Hohenlohe. The Prince was born August 17, 1794, and very early in life devoted himself to the service of religion. His fervour and piety were so ardent, and his prayers in behalf of the sick and afflicted proved so frequently successful, that many believed that he was gifted with a miraculous power.

Some five and twenty years ago, this supposed divine attribute created a great sensation, and became the universal theme of conversation. The subject was then much and seriously discussed on both sides. Since that little or nothing has been heard of the Prince, who, it appears, shrank himself from the strange publicity given to him, and confined himself subsequently to the zealous and exemplary performance of his high clerical and episcopal functions.

Prince Hohenlohe, whatever might be the faith in his miracles, was much esteemed and beloved for the mildness and benevolence of his disposition; and his death, which occurred on the 16th ult., is very generally regretted.

LADY OTTLEY.

SARAH ELIZABETH LADY OTTLEY died on the 16th of November. Her Ladyship was elder daughter of Sir William Young (second Baronet), of Delaford, by Sarah, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Charles Lawrence, Esq. She married, in November, 1803, the late Sir Richard Otley, some time Chief Justice of Grenada, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Judges in Ceylon, and by him (who died in 1845) had issue two sons and two daughters; viz. 1. The Rev. Charles Otley; 2. Henry; 3. Sophia, wife of John Thomas Williams, Esq., of Rhual; and 4. Celia, wife of Thomas Jervis Amos, Esq. Paternally, Lady Otley derived descent from Sir John Young, Knt., of Leny, Chamberlain to Mary Queen of Scots; and maternally, from Henry Lawrence, Lord President of Cromwell's Council in 1653. The family into which she married has long been settled in high repute and consideration in the West Indies, and was originally a branch of the ancient house of Otley, of Pitchford.

WILLIAM MOSTYN OWEN, ESQ., OF WOODHOUSE, COUNTY OF SALOP. The death of Mr. Owen occurred on the 17th of November. The venerable gentleman, who had attained his 79th year, represented the Brynwgryn branch of the ancient family of Mostyn of Mostyn; and was, in the female line, a descendant of that of Owen, of Woodhouse, which sprang from a common ancestor with the houses of Owen of Llunilo, Bettws, Tadmor, and Condover—being all of the tribe of Edwin ap Gruns, Lord of Tegaingl, a famous Welsh chieftain. Mr. Mostyn's father (the late William Mostyn, Esq., of Brynwgryn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire) assumed the surname of Owen on succeeding to the Woodhouse estate. He married Rebecca, sister of Thomas Crewe Dod, Esq., of Edge, in Cheshire; and died in 1795, leaving two sons, William (the gentleman whose decease we record), and Edward Henry (Rector of Coum), besides six daughters, one of whom (Frances Mary) married Richard Noel, Lord Berwick; and another (Harriet) was the wife of John Myddelton, Esq., of Halston.

The late Mr. Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse, married Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major T. Cumming, of Bath, and has left several children. Frances, the second daughter, is the wife of Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., of Chirk Castle, county of Denbigh.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHILLIPS, C.B.

This gallant officer, who so brilliantly distinguished himself in the battles which took place in India during the campaign in the Punjab, entered the service in 1824, and became a Lieutenant-colonel in 1843. For a long period he commanded the 53rd (Shropshire) Foot, and headed that corps at the battles of Sobroon, Allwall, and Bundewall. He afterwards became Brigadier-General with the army in occupation of the Punjab, and was made a Companion of the Bath for his conduct in the field. General Phillips died on the 21st ultimo, at Great Maldon, after a protracted illness.

SERGEANT LAWE.

EDWARD H. VITRUVIUS LAWE was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in 1810; his practice lay more in chambers than in court. He was the author of some successful law works; among them, a "Treatise on Pleading," and a "Treatise on Charterparties and Bills of Lading." Having risen to the degree of the cof, Mr. Sergeant Lawe was appointed, some time ago, Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy. The learned Sergeant died suddenly, on the 27th ult., at his residence in Woburn-place, Russell-square, in the 68th year of his age.

ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN NEWENHAM, ESQ.

ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN NEWENHAM was the last surviving son of Sir Edward Newenham, who was for more than thirty years a distinguished member of the Irish Parliament for the county of Dublin. Mr. Robert Newenham was a man of great acquisitions and refined taste. He might, without exaggeration, be styled the Father of the Arts in the south of Ireland. He was for many years the President of the Society for their promotion; and he lived to witness the consummation of his wishes in the establishment of the School of Design. Mr. Newenham was not only a man of refined tastes and literary acquisitions, but he was a clever writer and a patient scholar; witness his production, "The Architectural Antiquities of Ireland." Mr. Newenham died in his 82d year, on the 20th ult., at Dundaniel Castle, the seat of his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Deane.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN BROWNE.

This gallant officer, who expired at his residence, Breaffy Park, Mayo, after a few days' illness, fought with distinction through the Peninsular campaign, and at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. Colonel Browne served with the 4th Foot, and entered that regiment in 1803. He was wounded at the storming of Badajoz, besides other casualties, and for these accidents of war he was in the receipt of two pensions. After being also in Jamaica, he obtained, at the last general brevet, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Browne was descended from an ancient family in the county Mayo, being the nephew of the late Sir John Browne, Bart.

Major-General Bowles, who was at the siege of Copenhagen, 1807, and who served at the passage of the Douro, Bidasoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Adour; at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian; at the capture of Madrid, at the investment of Bayonne, and at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the subsequent capture of Paris, has succeeded to the distinguished service pay of 25s. per diem.

The will of Miss Onthwaite, of Bradford, lately deceased, contains the following legacies:—Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, in augmentation of the stipend of St. Jude's Church, £1000; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500. The following donations have been made by her representatives:—Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, £50; Ripon Board of Education, £25; Society for Employing Additional Curates, £21; National Society for the Education of the Poor, £21; Society for Building and Repairing Churches, £21.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At the ordinary meeting of this society, on Wednesday night, at the Institution, St. John-street, Adelphi, the essay, by Mr. J. A. Leon, upon "Improvements in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar," for which his Royal Highness Prince Albert's gold medal was awarded in June, 1849, was read. Models of Mr. Mitchell's screw pile lighthouse, Mr. Marsden's sewer trap, and a series of specimens of enamelling and painting on earthenware, were also exhibited.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—From the report read on Wednesday, at a quarterly court of governors, held at the hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lord Radstock in the chair, it appeared that the number of patients admitted into the hospital during the six months ending September 29, 1849, amounted to 664, and the out-patients to 11,588; that the number of in-patients since the opening of the hospital (in the year 1840) was 11,437; out-patients, 133,772; making a total of 145,209. The financial statement showed that the subscriptions and donations, from the 1st of January to the present time, amounted to £3692 7s. 5d., and the expenditure to £3871 0s. 7d. The expenses of the last quarter, as compared with those of the corresponding three months in the previous year, showed an increase of £300; and this increase was attributable to the prevalence of the cholera. A letter from the Duke of Sutherland was produced, announcing his Grace's resignation as president of the institution; but it appeared that circumstances had prevented the appointment of a successor. The Earl of Carlisle having expressed his willingness to become a vice-president, his Lordship was elected by acclamation.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—At the half-yearly meeting of governors of this charity, held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, it appeared from the report which was read on the occasion, that there are at present in the school 187 children—120 boys and 67 girls; out of whom 8 boys will leave before the termination of the present year. The committee recommend the admission of 20 extra children this half-year, in addition to which there will be 40 vacancies in 1850. The state of the school is at present most satisfactory, and the progress of the children affords ample proof of the care bestowed on them by their teachers. An interesting legacy was announced, viz. £20 from Mr. John Neal, who left the school himself 45 years since. The committee further report the taking of a piece of ground in the City-road, for a chapel school. A collection in aid of the present election had already reached £150, and the dinner, presided over by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., had produced £500. Altogether the institution was in a most promising and satisfactory condition. The committee concluded their report by recording the gratifying fact that during the recent epidemic not a single child was attacked with cholera at the institution at Haverstock-hill. The election of 20 extra children, pursuant to the recommendation of the report, closed the proceedings.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the members of this institution (for providing for decayed members of the building trade and their families) was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, when five pensioners were elected on the funds of the institution. It appears that, though the society has been established only two years, they are now able to grant pensions to the extent of £120 per annum; £500 have been invested towards building an asylum; £900 have been subscribed to the relief fund; the annual subscriptions amount to £300; and there is a balance at the bankers' of £200.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held at the offices, in Bishopsgate-street, on Monday; Colonel Pratt Barlow in the chair; when it was resolved, that, in order to pay off the debentures falling due in the course of next year, a stock not exceeding £50,000, entitled to a preference dividend of 5 per cent., should be created. It was also resolved that a further preference stock should be created, for the purpose of paying off debentures as they fall due, to the amount of £177,000, in such amounts, and upon such terms, as general meetings of the company may from time to time determine. The operation will be spread over a period of seven years, when the whole of the floating debt will be paid off, and the capital of the company consist exclusively of £600,000 stock, with power to create another £100,000 stock, should it be necessary to provide accommodation for increasing trade.

CHELSEA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The eleventh anniversary of this society was observed on Wednesday evening, at a dinner at the Commercial-rooms, in the King's-road. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. A. F. Pettigrew, and a large number of the principal inhabitants of the locality were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, who explained that the object of the society was, by means of the small contributions which benevolent persons in the parish supplied, to relieve that class of the suffering poor whom honest pride would not permit to apply for relief at the workhouse. About eleven years ago, a person was found starved to death near that spot. Two or three of the jurymen who sat on the inquest conceived the idea of raising a subscription to assist those who could not or would not get relief in the workhouse. The result was this society. It had now existed eleven years, and, during that time, nearly 6000 individuals had been relieved either by pecuniary aid, coals, or other articles of which they stood most in need; and this had been done by means of subscriptions raised from all classes, and ranging from one penny upwards, and with a total income under £50 a year. (Cheers.) The health of the founders of the society and several other appropriate toasts were given, and in the course of the evening a liberal subscription was made towards the objects of the charity.

CITY OF LONDON COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.—On Wednesday the City Board of Health assembled at Guildhall, Mr. Barkley in the chair. Mr. Simon, the Medical Officer of Health, read to the committee an additional report, which it was resolved should be appended to the report to be prepared by the City Solicitor, detailing the proceedings of the committee since their appointment. It was also resolved that the committee should apply to the Court of Common Council to be dissolved. The dissolution of the Committee of Health will, we believe, be a preparatory step to the formation of a committee invested with far greater powers, and permanently appointed to act for the protection of the health of the citizens of London. The subject of the remuneration of the medical officers of the City unions was then resumed, and the committee agreed to a resolution recommending the payment of a sum to each of the gentlemen who rendered assistance to Mr. Simon, proportioned to his labours.

ABOLITION OF BURIALS IN TOWNS.—At a very full meeting of this society, held in the society's rooms, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. G. A. Walker, president, in the chair, several communications were read and discussed, including a letter from Mr. Wilson, respecting his proposed scheme for a national cemetery pyramid, and a voluminous report from the chairman, embodying his views on the subject of urban burials. The following is an abstract of the propositions advocated by Mr. Walker: 1. That a general system of extramural sepulture shall be forthwith organised throughout Great Britain. 2. That medical men be appointed to fill the ancient office of "searcher," and that no body be removed for interment without a certificate of death. 3. That the interment of the dead during the summer months within a period of 6 days be compulsory. 4. That for London, common land in the neighbourhood of railways should be appropriated for general cemetery purposes—sidings or branch lines conveying the funeral trains into the ground itself, as proposed by Mr. Walker himself to the Select Committee on Intermments in Towns in 1842. 5. That a central administration be appointed to undertake every service (except religious) connected with the burial of the dead at fixed and specified charges, which latter shall not exceed certain maxima laid down therein. 6. That the duty of providing for the interment of the dead be exclusively confined to the aforesaid administration. The report received the hearty support of the meeting; and a motion was unanimously carried for its adoption, printing, and circulation, without delay.

RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFUGE.—On Tuesday night the third annual meeting of the subscribers to these schools (which are situated in King Edward-street, Spitalfields) was held at the London Tavern—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. According to the report, the institution—which has now been in operation about two years—has produced the most satisfactory results. To show the necessity for such an establishment in the locality, the report stated that, in 800 houses visited, there were found 7200 inhabitants; of these, about 320 occasionally attended public worship, and 400 children attended the Sunday-school, one-half of whom only received daily instruction. In these 800 habitations there were found 200 Bibles and 40 Testaments. When the Industrial School was established, there were 12 boys admitted; but it had been found impossible properly to combine the two operations in the present premises. Of the original number in the Refuge, 4 only remain. The average daily attendance at the infant school, opened in August last, is from 100 to 137, and at the evening school it is 50. At the classes for needlework the attendance frequently exceeds 40. Among the contributions received have been £50 from the Corporation, £50 from Lady Suffield, and £21 from Earl Manvers. The expenditure exceeded the income in the sum of £37, the former being £1084. Lord Radstock moved the adoption of the report, remarking that the Schools of the City of London were his best bulwarks. The Rev. Charles Marshall, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

DOAN'S SEWAGE MANURE PLAN.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Literary Institution, Leicester-square, to hear from Mr. Doan an explanation of his plan for deputreying and disposing of the metropolitan sewage, so as not to permit of its contaminating the Thames. Mr. F. B. Daniel, M.D., having taken the chair, Mr. Doan proceeded to read his lecture. In his preliminary observations he called attention to the fact that 120,000 persons died annually in this country of consumption, and that of the 125 who died daily in London, only 9 died of old age. Looking at the course of the late epidemic, it might be reasonably inferred that a great portion of the ordinary and extraordinary mortality of the country arose from bad sewage, and the use of contaminated water. The lecturer criticised severely the tardy proceedings of Gwydr House, and averred that satisfactory experiments in sewage might have been made for as many shillings as the Board of Health had spent pounds. Having glanced at the statistics of cholera, with which the public are familiar, Mr. Doan proceeded with his experiments with specimens of sewage water taken from the Northumberland-street sewer. The following is an outline of his process. The water, to the amount of about a gallon, is poured into a glass vessel, and on it a small quantity of the disinfecting agent (the composition of which is kept secret). A sediment soon forms at the bottom of the receiver while the filtrated water flows out of a tube near the top of the vessel. It is then received into another filtering apparatus, containing what the lecturer describes as animal charcoal. The water is then strained through sea-sand, and is exhibited quite colourless, free from unpleasant odour, and, by those who tasted it, said to be tolerably pleasant to the palate. The matter which has been precipitated in the receiver, is then collected in a cloth, and becomes what is described as British guano. This substance answers to the tests by which Peruvian guano is proved to be genuine, and of its fertilising power proofs are cited from several farmers who have used it as a manure. Mr. Doan proposes to apply his principle to the deputreying of London sewage, by

arresting the fluid in its course and collecting it into dams, and thence pumping it into a series of tanks, in which the disinfecting agent has been previously placed. Here the water is to be purified, the guano collected, and the filtrated water allowed to flow into the Thames, which, as the lecturer alleges, will not be in the slightest degree contaminated by the contact. So far as the purification of the sewage water is concerned, the experiment appeared to be satisfactory. The water was filtered very perfectly, and in a short space of time; but, as the disinfecting agent is kept a secret, it would be impossible to decide as to the efficacy of the process for sanitary purposes.

CANADIAN LAND AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this association, which has for its object the amelioration of the social condition of the working classes, by providing more extensive fields for their employment, and giving protection to their labour, was held on Monday evening at the Literary and Scientific Institution, in John-street, Fitzroy-square. One mode by which the association proposes to provide employment for the surplus labour of this country, is by the construction of a railway between Halifax and Quebec, and by establishing a system of colonisation on the lands adjacent to the line; and the purpose of the present meeting was to submit the scheme to the trades delegates, and to induce the working classes themselves to join it and subscribe for shares, the deposits upon which to be employed in the first instance in obtaining the necessary charter of incorporation. The meeting was thinly attended. Mr. L. J. Hansard occupied the chair. The report, after condemning the Free-Trade policy which had withdrawn the protective barriers from native industry, having defended the industrious classes of this country, exposed to the unequal, and therefore unfair, competition of foreigners, and recommending emigration as the only remedy, states that, on considering the various colonies, British North America appeared to the promoters to be the best theatre for such a national movement, for the following reasons:—1. In climate, soil, and productions, it differs little from Great Britain and Ireland. 2. An extensive railway had been projected, under the auspices of the Colonial and British Governments, from Halifax to Quebec, intersecting the fine province of New Brunswick. 3. The line will traverse the lands still in the possession of the Colonial Governments to the extent of about 370 miles. 4. That the voyage to England may now be accomplished within ten days, by steam.—It then proceeds to show the favour with which the scheme was viewed by Lord Ashley and others, the various meetings held, and adds, "that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, meetings were held, and resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of the railway. In support of this great national undertaking, the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia have passed a resolution to allow, in aid of the work, £20,000 a year for twenty years; whilst the inhabitants of the district of Halifax have agreed to tax themselves to the amount of £4000 a year for the same object. The Government of New Brunswick have likewise resolved to allow £20,000 a year, and to place in the hands of trustees or commissioners ungranted lands to the extent of ten miles on each side of the railway throughout the province. The Government of Canada have also resolved to contribute £20,000 a year; making in all an annual grant for twenty years of £60,000 sterling, and land to the extent of about five million acres. To obtain the full confidence of the public, and the required capital to complete the railway, all that is now wanting is the guarantee of the Imperial Government for the regular payment of the sums granted by the colonies, and a small sum added thereto, equal to that given by New Brunswick, as recommended by her Majesty's surveying commissioners, to secure the interest on the capital expended, until the receipts from the railway traffic shall cover the amount. From a recent interview with Lord Grey, it is confidently hoped that the Imperial Government will guarantee these sums, when a sufficient party comes forward to undertake the construction of the railway, as her Majesty's Government are very desirous to see the work begun in good faith for the benefit of the colonies, and as a great and important field for colonisation for the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland." The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions favourable to the scheme were passed.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—A special meeting of this corporation took place on Monday at the company's offices, New Broad-street, for the purpose of considering the despatches received from the commissioner relative to an arrangement entered into by him, conditionally, for the purpose of aiding the completion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, and deciding thereon; Mr. Alexander Gillespie in the chair. The chairman said they had met to decide upon the simple question of the expediency of ratifying the arrangement entered into conditionally for aiding the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway. Upon their decision that day depended the fate of the railway and the success of their own undertaking. Every facility had been afforded to the railway company by the corporations and citizens of Quebec, who had offered to issue £100,000 in debentures to enable them to carry out the line. He should strongly recommend the ratification of the proposed arrangement, as he felt assured that the success of their undertaking rested solely on the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway. The Secretary then read the despatches from Mr. Galt, the commissioner, which stated that the settlement of the difficulties of the railway company was altogether contingent on the sanction of the arrangement, and that, failing such sanction, it must revert to its former position of absolute insolvency and complete prostration of the works. Under these circumstances it recommended the court to ratify the agreement, as it would be the only means of saving the property already invested. The report of the directors stated that, taking into consideration the beneficial results which must accrue from the completion of the railway, they had already taken an interest in the capital to the amount of £125,000. With this assistance the railway was enabled to conclude the contract for the completion of the undertaking, and then they discovered that they had already incurred an expenditure of £50,000 over and above that sum. This being the case, it became necessary either that the whole scheme should at once be abandoned, or that aid to that extent should be given: it was their conviction that it was to the interests of this company that such aid should be granted. It concluded by recommending the ratification of the agreement. A very long and angry discussion ensued; and on the question of the ratification of the agreement being put, the numbers *pro* and *con*, appearing equal, a poll was fixed for Monday next.

THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEASED CHARTISTS, WILLIAMS AND SHARPE.—On Wednesday evening, at a public meeting held at the City School-rooms, Cowper-street, City-road, for the purpose of making a provision for the widows and families of Williams and Sharpe, who, a short time since, died at the Westminster House of Correction, while undergoing the sentence of imprisonment for sedition, it was stated that a number of subscriptions had been already received. Amongst the contributors were—the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Luke Hansard, £5; Baron Rothschild, £5 5s.; Sir Joshua Walsley, £2 2s.; Messrs. Harmer and Bell, £3 3s.; Lord Dudley Stuart, £2 2s. Resolutions in accordance with the proposed object having been adopted, the meeting, after subscribing liberally, was dispersed.

CHARTER HOUSE.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was elected a Governor of this Corporation on Thursday, in the room of the late Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—A Royal Commission, to consist of the following members, has been appointed to inquire into the live and dead meat markets of London:—Mr. G. Cornwell Lewis, M.P. (chairman), Hon. Frederick Byng, Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. William Miles, M.P., Professor Richard Owen, Mr. John Wood (Common Councilman of Aldersgate Without).

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing John Elijah Blunt, Esq., to be one of the masters in ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, in the room of William Wingfield, Esq.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST FOR A WORKING MAN'S HALL.—On Monday evening, Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," announced, at the Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, that a bequest of £10,000 for the erection of a working-man's hall in the metropolis had just been made by a Mr. Jenkins. The building is to be for the free use of working men of all denominations, under the control of twelve directors, who have been nominated. Mr. Hall, the geologist, it was said, has expressed his intention, on the completion of the building, to present his fine museum to it; and, further, that a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, would furnish a library of 1000 volumes.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—On and after this day (Saturday, the 1st instant) a closed mail will be made up at this office for Holland, and transmitted daily (Sundays excepted), by way of Belgium. The correspondence for Holland which the public may desire to forward in this manner, should be addressed, "By Closed Mail *via* Belgium." The rates of postage to which such letters will be liable will be a combined British and foreign rate of 1s. 2d., when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. 4d., when above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce weight; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. This postage may be paid in advance, or the letters sent unpaid, at the option of the sender. Newspapers and prices current will be chargeable with a postage of one penny each, which must be paid in advance.

William Long, Esq., of Queen-street, Cheapside, having placed, two years ago, in the hands of trustees, £19,400 Three per Cent. Consols, £10,800 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. ditto, and 3000 Bank stock, to become ultimately the property of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, after the decease of himself, Mrs. Fowler his sister, and certain annuitants; and Mrs. Fowler (who has left to the society a bequest of £550), as well as Mr. Long, having died in January last, the society has come into possession of about £27,000, sufficient being retained by the trustees for the payment of the annuities.—An anonymous donor has given £4000 Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Consols to the same society.

LONDON SPRING WATER COMPANY.—A company has just been provisionally registered, and is about to go to Parliament for an act of incorporation, having for its object the supply of London and the north-western suburbs with pure spring water, from wells to be sunk in the chalky strata found in the neighbourhood of Watford. The reservoirs are proposed to be placed at such an altitude above the metropolis as to ensure a constant supply of water by high pressure to its inhabitants, without the necessity of employing cisterns. The company also propose to supply water to Hampstead, Harrow, and other districts, which are at present beyond the reach of the existing water companies, and where great inconvenience is experienced in obtaining that essential necessary of life. The proposed capital is £350,000, with power to raise it, if necessary, to £500,000, in shares of £25 each.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—According to the last report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the amount of purchase-money paid by them for property required for the metropolitan improvements is £727,968, comprising the following items:—In the line from Oxford-street to Holborn, £290,327 4s. 10d.; in the line from Bow-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, £96,408 11s.; in the line from the London Docks to Spitalfields Church.

£139,341 5s. 6d.; in the line from Coventry-street to Long-acre, £179,643 3s. 8d.; and in the line from East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane, £22,247 18s.; making the total £727,968.

BATTERSEA-PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in their report just issued, state that their proceedings for the acquisition of the property to form Battersea-park have been impeded by the want of funds; the delays being manifestly injurious to the interests of the Crown, and productive of frequent complaints by the owners of the property. Only £23,197 10s. 3d. had been paid in money for the new park.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO LONDON.—Mr. Robert Stephenson's two reports of 1840 and 1841, on the means of obtaining a better supply of pure water for the metropolis, have just been re-issued. The importance of the subject at the present moment gives additional interest to these documents, especially when it is considered that the views of the eminent author have, after the lapse of between nine and ten years, undergone no material modification. Lengthened experience upon the works of the London and Birmingham Railway, and a careful induction of numerous facts, subsequently led Mr. Stephenson to the conclusion that the chalk is the great water-bearing stratum underlying the London clay, and from which all the artesian wells, directly or indirectly, draw their supplies; and that, below the level of its natural drainage of the country, the chalk is charged with an enormous quantity of water, which may be obtained with extraordinary facility by pumping. He then establishes the fact that there exists no difficulty either in deriving a supply of pure water from the springs of the chalk near Watford, or in conveying it thence to London. The advantages of obtaining a supply from this source consist, in the words of the distinguished author, in having "spring water already naturally filtered, in preference to that which has been drained from a portion of the earth's surface; in making use of that enormous reservoir which nature has supplied us with in the chalk, and in effecting this at a spot where no existing interests can be injured; and in a situation whence the supply to London may be conveyed with facility and economy, at a sufficient elevation to satisfy the demands of the highest part of the metropolis." Numerous towns are mentioned in proof of an abundant supply being derived from wells sunk in districts occupied by chalk. These reports can scarcely fail to attract the serious attention of Parliament in the ensuing session, when the several water bills affecting the metropolis will come under consideration.

ANALYSIS OF BANKRUPTCIES.—In the year from November 7, 1848, to November 9, 1849, there were 1298 bankruptcies gazetted. We select the numbers of manufacturing trades:—Calico printers, 2; carpet manufacturers, 2; cotton manufacturers, 15; dyers, 8; woollen manufacturers and dealers, 25. The following are the numbers in other trades:—Bankers, 21; coal-merchants, 26; corn-merchants, 33; commission-agents and factors, 21; farmers, 17; iron-mongers and founders, 29; linendrapers, 27; merchants, 38; millers, 28; stock and share-brokers, 17; tailors, 30; timber-merchants, 29; victuallers, 87; wine and spirit-merchants, 34.

A few days since Mr. Henry Siviter, bookseller, Kingsland-road, purchased a lot of books at the Auction-room, Fleet-street. Amongst them was a quarto volume, entitled "Venables on Diabetes." On getting them home, as was his custom, he commenced arranging them for sale, and on inspecting the above work found some of the leaves pasted together, and on separating them discovered a £50, and two £10 Bank of England notes.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday evening, shortly before five o'clock, a fire, involving a considerable destruction of property and a loss of life, broke out on the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Sullivan, a lodging-house keeper, &c., in Great Wild-street, between Orange and Lincoln courts, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The premises were of considerable extent, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen, the whole of the upper portion of the building was destroyed, the flames not being extinguished until after nine o'clock. During the progress of the fire, an alarm was raised that an old man had remained in the house, and every effort was made, but without effect, to make him aware of his danger. As soon as the place was sufficiently cooled for the firemen to enter, they ascended, by means of the scaling ladders, to the upper part of the house destroyed, and, after searching for some time, they at length found the lifeless body of the poor man who was missing. He was lying on his face on the second floor, and, from the contortion of the features, it was quite clear that the unfortunate man had died from suffocation. His name, it is understood, was James Oliver, and he was a pensioner in the Royal Navy. Respecting the origin of the fire, nothing that can be depended upon could be ascertained, but the prevailing opinion is, that the poor fellow who had thus prematurely been hurried into eternity was the cause of the misfortune, through smoking tobacco in his bed-room.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The Treasurer and Almoner's report respecting cholera cases in this hospital has been published. It states that "No case of cholera has presented itself at the hospital since the 6th of October last, and that this awful malady having subsided, at the same time, in and about London, orders were given that the wards appropriated for the reception of fifty cholera cases should be closed on the 17th of October; and that the wards and staircases of the entire wing have since been thoroughly cleaned and painted, preparatory to their being re-opened for male and female surgical cases. The first admission this year of cholera patients was on the 17th of June; from which period to the 6th of October 478 cases have been treated by three physicians and the apothecary, viz. 253 males and 225 females; whilst the deaths have been 199. Under the care of Dr. Hue, 145 cases—63 deaths; under the care of Dr. Roupell, 170 cases—63 deaths; under the care of Dr. Burrows, 163 cases—73 deaths. The cases of cholera admitted have been generally brought from confined situations and crowded dwellings, principally from the districts of the West London and Holborn Unions. The reception of these cases, and the treatment of this disease has been attended in every way by a greater expense than that incurred by other hospital patients. Additional bread, wine, and diet was prescribed by the medical officers; extra bedding, washing, &c. was required; and it was found necessary, from the distressed condition of these patients, to furnish many of them with clothes upon their discharge; whilst a large expense was incurred for funerals, particularly at the commencement of the disease, when arrangements could not be entered into with the several parishes and unions for speedy interment. Extra nurses were likewise procured to attend these cases, at increased wages. The treasurer and almoner feel that they cannot speak in too high terms of the zeal, good feeling, and attention displayed by all the physicians, in severally prescribing for and watching the cases of cholera; and of the great credit which is due to Mr. Wood, the apothecary, for the faithful and efficient manner his very arduous and constant duties, both by day and night, have been performed." The Physicians' Report states "that immediate attendance, medical and general, may surely be estimated as the greatest blessing in the hour of racking pain and helplessness of disease; and here the precious boon was instantaneously tendered. No sooner was the patient admitted under your roof and conveyed to his bed, than a delicious hot bath is glided so gently and so noiselessly by his side, that the lightest sleep of the sick in the adjoining beds is unbroken by its movement. Then quickly stripped of his garments, he is in a moment immersed into it, and enjoys at least a temporary and balmy exemption from the painful cramps and convulsions which had previously harassed him. Again, no sooner was the poor patient placed in bed, removed into warm blankets, and supplied with every method by which his own natural heat might be kept up; frictions are employed by the nurses, medicines administered, and the urgent thirst is slaked with refreshing beverages, and with the much-longed-for drink, 'ice-cold water.' The internal burning heat is even for a time allayed, and the irritable stomach soothed by swallowing morsels of American ice largely and liberally allowed. Indeed, it would be difficult to say what resources of art or what personal comforts were wanting to these poor patients in the midst of their sufferings, or at their close of life. It will be a source of happiness and thankfulness to all to learn, that only one of those engaged in the service died of cholera, although Mr. Wood, the apothecary, some of the clinical clerks, and the sisters of the wards, suffered, more or less severely, from those symptoms which were premonitory of cholera, and which were arrested by a short and temporary suspension of their duties, or might otherwise have led to a fatal result." The report is signed C. Hne, M.D., G. L. Roupell, M.D., Geo. Burrows, M.D.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, November 24th, was 1457, and that of the deaths during the same period 892, a number which is less by 270 than the weekly average of five previous autumns, raised according to probable increase of population. It is satisfactory to observe, that, as compared with the average, namely, 1162, the mortality has exhibited a considerable decrease during a period of seven weeks; from the beginning of the present month the total deaths in each week have been less than 900. In the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases, 178 deaths are enumerated, whilst the average is 307; from diseases of the respiratory organs 170 (being an increase of 35 on the preceding week), whilst the average is 214. Phthisis, which is not included in the latter class, was fatal to 104 persons, or rather less than the usual number; pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs (which now increases rapidly), to 82, nearly all children, and bronchitis to 60. From typhus there were only 34 deaths, a smaller number than has been recorded for a long period; from scarlatina, 35; from measles, 30; from hooping-cough only 12; from influenza, 4. The mortality from small-pox, which has recently been low, suddenly rose from 6 deaths in the previous week to 17 in the last. Fortunately the deaths from diarrhoea, which were only 16, are now 7 below the average. Only two deaths from cholera were registered in the week; a man who had lived in Shilton-court, Bedfordbury, died in Charing-cross Hospital of "consecutive fever after cholera" (three weeks illness); and a child after 18 hours' illness in Blandford-mews, in the Rectory, Marylebone. A woman of 46 years, on whom an inquest was held, died in the Regent's-park sub-district, of "exhaustion from want of sufficient food," according to the verdict of the jury.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Tuesday; the mean of the week was 29.753. The mean temperature was below the average of the same days in seven years, during the last five days, except on Friday, when it was slightly higher. The mean of the week was 43.3 degrees; on Thursday it was only 38.3 degrees, but rose 6 degrees on the day following.

THE RECENT CHOLERA MORTALITY.—Annexed to the Registrar-General's return this week, on the health of the metropolis, are tables of 18,166 deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in London, distinguishing sex, and showing the different ages at which they occurred, and also the annual rate of mortality derived from the deaths and population at each age. Amongst other facts, it is shown that the mortality from the epidemic was uniformly greater among males than females up to the age of 30 or 35; that between 35 and 45 years, women suffered more; that in the decennial period following the rate of mortality was nearly equal to both sexes; and that up to 85 it was greater among women, at which age the proportion turns in their favour. It also appears, that, from 25 years, the rate of mortality constantly increased up to extreme age, though generally diarrhoea was the milder form which the epidemic assumed in the case of octogenarians.



THE RETURN OF THE DOVE.

THERE was Hope in the Ark at the dawning of day,
When o'er the wide waters the Dove flew away;
But when ere the night she came wearily back
With the leaf she had pluck'd on her desolate track,

The children of Noah kelt down and adored,
And utter'd in anthems their praise to the Lord.
Oh bird of glad tidings! oh joy in our pain!
Beautiful Dove! thou art welcome again.

When peace has departed the care-stricken breast,
And the feet of the weary one languish for rest;
When the world is a wide-spreading ocean of grief,
How blest the return of the Bird and the Leaf!

Reliance on God is the Dove to our Ark,
And Peace is the olive she plucks in the dark.
The deluge abates, there is sun after rain—
Beautiful Dove! thou art welcome again!—C. M.

SIR JAMES ROSS' EXPEDITION.

We this week present two additional Sketches of the Expedition.

The first shows an extraordinary appearance in the sky, whilst the explorers were in their winter quarters, in Port Leopold. The time is noon, and the sun is just visible above the horizon; this phenomenon was witnessed in November, 1848, a few days previous to the sun's total departure. His upward ray shot into a huge column towards the zenith, and, at an altitude of 40°, burst into the flame-like appearance here depicted.

It will be recollected that after the cylinders were deposited at Cape York, ice was seen from this place, extending right across Prince Regent's Inlet; consequently, the ships stood towards the north, for Cape Fellfoot, upon the north shore of Barrow's Straits; early in September, and on the 7th of that month, stood across to Leopold Island, the rendezvous; and here getting entangled in the ice, were swept past the island, but subsequently got free and entered Port Leopold, a spacious harbour, with excellent groundings and deep water, on the

11th of September, 1848. Here were immediately deposited three months' provisions for each ship, on shore at Whaler's Point, at the entrance of the harbour. The harbour at that time was perfectly clear of ice.

The provisions were deposited with all despatch, under the impression that the Expedition would start the next morning; but on the 12th, from the significant appearance of the young ice setting in very sharp, and the probability of being frozen in at a more disadvantageous position, Sir James Ross was induced to delay his departure, and ultimately to make this anchorage his winter quarters, this being the most eligible point of departure in the ensuing spring. In the course of a few days Sir James's predictions were verified; the harbour continued to freeze over, alternately freezing and clearing until about the 24th, when the ice became settled.

The crew were now employed to cut a canal forty feet wide, leading in towards the north-east side of the harbour, and protected by Whaler's Point from any heavy pressure of ice setting in from the inlet, or Barrow's Straits. This harbour was found to be most commodious and safe, with good depth of water and sandy bottom. The ice was perfectly flat, and frozen over with as plane a surface as the Serpentine in January. The ships were moored abreast each other, about two hundred yards apart. As soon as they were frozen in, they

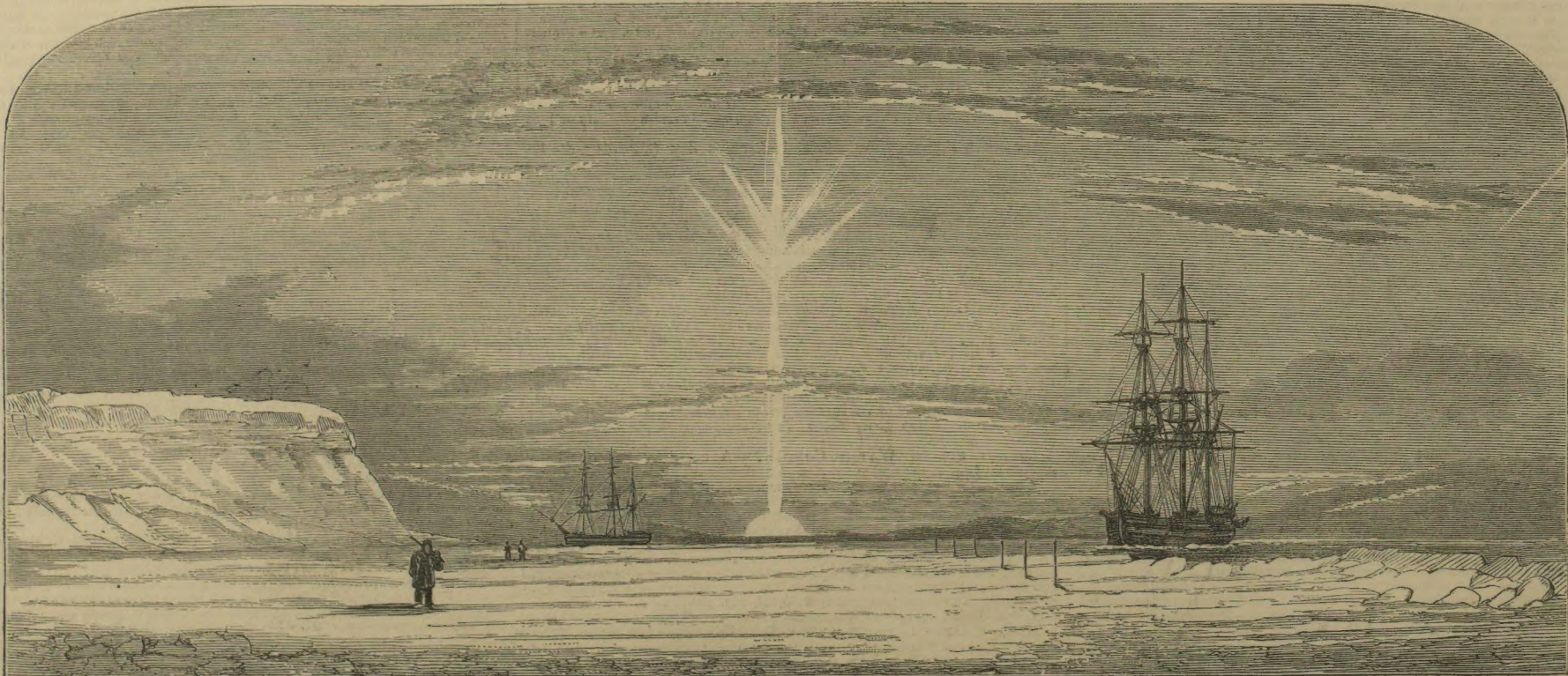
were housed over, from the fore-castle to the mizen-mast, and the anchors were weighed and stowed.

The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 9th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N.E. Cape Leopold, a sight was caught of him so early as the 26th January.

It was here that the white foxes, the "Twopenny Postmen," were caught and collared. The thermometer at this time was about 15° below zero; but the Sylvester stove apparatus, which answered admirably well, always kept the lower decks at a temperature of between 55 and 60 degrees. All around Leopold Harbour nothing was seen but snow rocks 1100 feet high, bounded on each side, and a narrow low ridge enclosed the harbour northward. There were very few icebergs seen from this point.

The companion Sketch represents a travelling party crossing Prince Regent's Inlet; the tent is pitched for the night, or rather day (for the explorers always travelled by night, on account of the snow-blindness), an officer is taking a look round with his glass, and the second sledge, drawn by two men, is just arriving.

The fourth of the detached parties sent out from Leopold Harbour consisted of four men, under Lieutenant Brown (*Enterprise*), and a fatigue party, com-



APPEARANCE OF THE SKY AT PORT LEOPOLD.



"NOAH'S SACRIFICE—THE ARK RESTETH ON ARARAT—THE BOW IS SET IN THE CLOUD."—PAINTED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

NOAH'S SACRIFICIAL HYMN.

THINE awful judgments, mighty Lord,
Afflict the sinful earth no more.
Lo! on the skies Thy Light is pour'd,
To cheer her valleys as of yore.
Th' invading seas forsake the shore,
The green hills glitter to the day;
Lord! at thine altar we adore,
And bless Thy mercy as we pray.

Behold us from Thy throne above,
And let our sacrifice reveal
The speechless gratitude and love,
The deep contrition that we feel.
Accept it, Lord, and kindly deal
With us, Thy children of the sod;—

In spirit as in flesh we kneel,
And praise Thy goodness, Lord our God.

Bright o'er the cloud Thy bow appears,
And spans the smiling arch of heaven;
The pledge to sorrow—born of tears—
That God has with his anger striven;
And that while mortal life is given,
No more shall downward floods be hurl'd,
Nor fountains of the deep be riven
To drown and desolate the world.

No more shall spring and autumn fail,
Nor skies refuse the needful showers;
And morns shall glow, and eves grow pale,
In due succession of the hours.

The ground shall yield its fruits and flowers,
And labour cull its destined store;
And all the teeming earth be ours,
Freed of its curse for evermore.

Lord! we are grateful: hear our prayer!
Oh, never may our sons unborn,
With wicked hearts Thy judgments dare,
Or laugh Thy righteousness to scorn.
Break on the world, refulgent morn!
When men in all their wide increase,
No more by evil passions torn,
Shall live in Piety and Peace.

Lord! let it come! that Earth renew'd
In Beauty and in Love may glow;

And that with ceaseless gratitude
All human hearts may overflow;
That age succeeding age may know
Thy pure religion's heavenly light,
And countless generations show
Thy name, Thy goodness, and Thy might.

Join, children, join, the hymn of Love!
Shout, list'ning sky! ye planets sing.
Ye wondrous firmaments above—
Thou Earth and every living thing—
Give praise to Heaven's Almighty King!
The bow of promise beams again,
While clear th' angelic voices ring—
"Glory to God—Amen! Amen!"

C. M.

posed of Mr. Court (second master) and four seamen, accompanying them about ten miles, who set off in an easterly direction, across the ice, from the eastern nameless shore of Prince Regent's Inlet. They were absent seven days, and had exhausted all their provisions when they returned. They had very bad weather, so thick that no observations could be taken, and were obliged to steer by compass (Captain Cator's). The sun was only visible twice—just before midnight and just before morning. They went across to a place called the Peak, a remarkable peaked hill in Parry's chart. Here they erected a cairn as conspicuously as possible, and made the usual deposits. On the east coast they found a remarkable difference as compared with the west coast. On lifting the stones on the former coast they found small quantities of water. Half-way across the inlet the ice was perfectly smooth; but towards the eastern shore the ice got so exceedingly rough and "hummocky," that Mr. Brown was obliged to leave the sledges about seven miles off shore, and picked them up again on his return, after they had erected a cairn, &c. In the passage back they suffered from the snow-drift, and the temperature was down to 12° below zero. They saw a flock of gulls, and several bear tracks, during their expedition. During one night, or day rather, a bear must have passed close to their resting-place, as his track was fresh on the snow round the tent when the party awoke.

After Sir James Ross's return, the process of cutting through the ice was a most arduous one. The line having been marked out by the officers, fifteen and eighteen feet ice saws were set to work with triangles; and cut on an average 200 feet in a day; four saws, and sometimes six, were employed at once, the ice being from three feet to five feet thick.

The ships first moved a little down the canal, and then, watching and seizing every opportunity, they gradually got



TRAVELLING PARTY.—TENT PITCHED FOR THE DAY, IN PRINCE REGENT'S INLET.

down to the entrance; the ice in the inlet having receded considerably from the harbour, created a little motion, which assisted in some degree in breaking up the ice at the entrance of the harbour.

The Expedition, in progressing southward, passed an immense multitude of gigantic icebergs, varying from 100 to 300 feet high, and from a quarter to half a mile in length. These tremendous bergs often came between and threatened the ships with destruction, and were a source of perpetual harass, often exciting much apprehension from their colour, or rather their colourless appearance. It was, indeed, a task of no ordinary skill and ability sometimes to steer clear of them.

A Correspondent of the *Athenæum* suggests, with respect to the Esquimaux report of the Expedition—

"Has it occurred to any one that in the rude sketch brought home by the whalers, the space between the ships which has been called 'sea,' and *ergo* Prince Regent's Inlet, may, after all, be the land and sea between the actual position of the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* last winter and the western coast of Banks's Land, or some other point beyond the extreme exploration of Sir James Ross?—and who heretofore disputed 'track' may not have been that of the exploring party's sledges which the Esquimaux had crossed in their wanderings? It has been an argument for the truthfulness of the report, that one of the ships in the drawing is apparently on her beam ends—a peculiarity which would scarcely have occurred to the artistic genius of an Esquimaux. It would be interesting, therefore, to know if either of Ross's ships was in anything like this position; as the fact, if so, would be an additional reason for the adoption of the opinion which I have merely suggested."

MUSIC.

GRISI AND MARIO IN RUSSIA.

(Private Correspondence.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 14.

The death of the Grand Duke Michael, the Emperor's brother, did not interfere with the opening of the theatres, the public mourning not exceeding three weeks. On the 13th of October the Italian Opera season commenced, and Grisi made her *début* in Russia in the part of *Semiramide*. She sang splendidly, and acted as she can act, and, of course, took the audience by storm. As soon as she came on the stage she was enthusiastically received, and she remained for some time before she was allowed to begin to sing, so deafening was the applause, which increased when she came forward. Every time she re-appeared on the stage was the signal of uproarious plaudits. It is the custom of the Russian public, when an *artiste* is successful, to call him or her before the curtain twelve or fifteen times, and Madame Grisi was completely tired at the end of this protracted ovation.

Mlle. de Meric's *début* as *Arsace* was very successful. She sang very well, and has established herself as a favourite. "Semiramide" has been given three times, as every opera is here, because the subscription is not, as in London, for every night, but for any of the three performances given every week.

Mario's *début*, which was looked for as a great event, took place as *Arturo*, in Bellini's "Puritani," and it is needless to state how he was received, how he sang, and how he was applauded. The ladies threw their bouquets at him—a custom which would not be much approved of in London or elsewhere. Mme. Frezzolini was the *Elvira*. She sang very nicely; she rather disappointed us the first time of hearing, but she gains considerably on rehearsing, and it is very natural that her singing should sound thin and poor, after our London stars. Her upper notes are sweet, and in compass are as high as those of Persiani, but with much less *fiorture*. Mme. Frezzolini's intonation is always perfect—a great consideration, now that singing in tune is getting so much out of fashion with many singers. The medium notes of Mme. Frezzolini are gone. Her histrionic powers do not equal those of Miss Catherine Hayes, or even of Mlle. Corbani; but she has good taste, and in any characters not exacting dramatic power is a nice singer.

The next opera to the "Puritani" was "Norma." The excitement for this opera was immense. It is not only a favourite opera, but Grisi's name and fame are associated with the Druidical Priestess. The house was filled to overflow. The effect she produced in every part of the opera cannot be described; after the trio the public rose at once with a deafening shout, which lasted some minutes. In the last scene, the ladies wept aloud; certainly La Diva was never heard to such perfection before; her voice was in the finest condition, and her spirit and energy untiring. "Norma" has been given four times. At the last representation, Gardoni was replaced in *Pollio*, by Lavià. Gardoni has been very indispensed lately.

After "Norma," "Lucia" was given; and, despite of Rubini's great triumph here as *Edgardo*, Mario's success has been enormous. If you had heard Mlle. Corbani sing *Lucia* with Mario and Coletti, you would form a higher notion of her capabilities. I was taken by surprise to hear her sing the cavatina and other pieces in a style to challenge comparison with first-rate *artistes*. She sang all the roudades and shakes, and played the character as well as Frezzolini. I am sorry to say, Mlle. Corbani has no intention to return to the Royal Italian Opera next season. She will not easily be replaced in *Adalgisa* and other parts.

"Linda" has been performed with Mme. Frezzolini, Mlle. de Meric, Signori Gardoni, Tamburini, and Tagliafico. Although well executed, the opera is not appreciated here—the music is considered heavy. Since the return of the Imperial Guard from Hungary, places cannot be found at the theatre, and the subscription was already sufficiently large. The Emperor and his family will be settled in town in a few days, and will visit the theatre at the end of the month.

The season here is not yet really commenced; it may be compared to the first and second months of the London season. No concerts or parties have yet been given, but all in due course. The weather is as mild as in London. The other day we had a degree below zero, and snow, but it is now warm and damp, the snow is melted, and it rains.

On Saturday "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, with Grisi, Mlle. de Meric, Mario, Tamburini, and Tagliafico. Every place is taken.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Adolphe Adam's two-act opera, "Le Fanal" (the Light-house), which was intended to have preceded the ballet of "La Filleule des Fées," has been found too long for the purpose, and has therefore been postponed. Cerito and St. Leon have arrived, and will soon commence their engagement; and Carlotta Grisi will then make a tour. M. Roqueplan is now sole director of the Grand Opera, M. Duponchel returning exclusively to his trade as a goldsmith. M. Duponchel's fame will remain at the Opera, as having displayed great taste in the *mise en scène* of "La Juive," "Le Prophète," "La Filleule des Fées," "Jerusalem," &c., all containing magnificent spectacles.

Amongst the *débûts* at the Italian Opera-house, have been those of Madame Rossetti (Madame Moriani), and Mlle. Vera in *Adina*, in the "Elixir d'Amore," and M. Brignoli, a tenor, as the *Vicente* in "Linda," Madame Persiani being the heroine.—On Saturday night Lablache will appear for the first time this season, as *Magnifico*, with Mlle. Angri as *Cenerentola*, considered one of her best parts.—Lucchesi, the new tenor, from La Scala, will appear in a few days as the *Count* in Rossini's "Barbier." Halçy's "Fée aux Roses," with Madame Ugalde and M. Bataille, continues to draw full houses to the Opéra Comique; the "Val d'Andorre" and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," by the same popular composer, being given in the alternate nights.

The Earl of Westmorland, the English Minister at Berlin, and, as the *Revue Musicale* justly states, "himself an *artiste*, and one of the most generous patrons of art and artists," has passed through here on his return to the Prussian capital.

Signora Fiorentini, who lately made such a successful *début* at the Italian Opera, in Berlin, in *Norma*, has since sung *Donna Anna*, in "Don Giovanni." She is a Spanish lady by birth, and married to Mr. Jennings, an Englishman. She was a pupil in London of Signor Crivelli, and her first appearance on any stage was at Berlin. She is very handsome, and has a fine voice, but of course is, as yet, but a novice.—Balle is in Berlin, superintending the production of German adaptations of his operas, the "Bon-man" and "Keolanthé."

Mlle. Lind sang at the Royal Concert at Potsdam, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, at the express invitation of the King of Prussia; she sang her Swedish melodies, the air from the "Puritani," and in the duo "Quis est homo," from Rossini's "Stabat." She has left Berlin for Hamburg, to sing in Haydn's "Creation," but was to return to the former capital in eight or ten days.—A new oratorio, by Naumann, called "Christ, the Messenger of Peace," was performed, under the composer's direction, by the Academy of Singing. The choruses made a great impression.—Labitzki, the well-known dance-composer, after having given concerts, à la Strauss, at the public gardens, the Kroll, and at Potsdam, has left for Hamburg.—M. Niedermeyer's new "Mass," executed at the Church of Saint Eustache, St. Cecilia's-day, for the benefit of the Musical Association, although not considered original in ideas, is a clever work.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced at Vienna on the 1st of January, and it is expected, under the composer's direction, although he has not yet left Paris.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Mendelssohnian night at Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday, was crowded to excess. The first part was devoted to Mendelssohn's works, of which the A Minor Symphony (No. 3)—the slow movement and rondo of his only violin concerto, admirably played by Sain-ton—the War March of Priests, from "Athallah," with Julien's favourite body-guard of ophecleides overpowering the original score—the Overture, Scherzo, Notturmo, Wedding March, and an Interlude and Barlesque March not heard before in this country, from the music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream"—were the chief items.—Ernst again attracted a great auditory, at the sixth of the London Wednesday Concerts. He played a Notturmo and his Rondo Papageno, and the "Carnival of Venice." The other soloists were Maycock, corno bassetto; T. Harper, trumpet; and Richardson, flute: and the vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Misses A. Nunn, the sisters Cole, R. Isaacs, Eyles, Messrs. Land and Tedder, and Herr Formes. The spirited execution of Cherubini's "Anacron" overture by the band, is worthy of mention.—The first of Mr. Willy's series of six classical concerts will be given on Monday, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.—Mr. Platt, the celebrated player on the horn, who, for the last quarter of a century, has been the chief orchestral performer on his instrument at the Philharmonic Society, Ancient Concerts, Royal Italian Opera, her Majesty's Theatre, and at the great provincial Festivals, is now compelled to retire, from physical inability to continue his valuable services. In acknowledgment of his steady performance of his duties, and of his great talents as an orchestral player, Sir George Smart, Sir Henry Bishop, Mr. Costa, and a numerous body of amateurs and professors, will, at the earliest favourable moment, organise a farewell concert for Mr. Platt's benefit.—Miss Catherine Hayes appears to have made as great a sensation at Manchester as at Limerick, Cork, and Dublin: her singing of the "Sonnamballa" finale, "Ah! non giunge," quite electrified her auditory at the Free Trade Hall; and her pathos in Wallace's ballad, "Why do I weep for thee," and in "Kathleen Mavourneen," elicited equal enthusiasm. "In an experience of some years," states the *Manchester Examiner*, "we do not remember (with one great exception) such a complete success. Proud should be the English musical world of such an acquisition."—M. Charles Halle's second classical chamber concert, at Manchester, was numerously attended. He was much applauded in the pianoforte works of Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven.—The Monday evening "Concerts of the People" continue to be well patronised.—Mr. John Parry's entertainment has been given this week by him at Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Dudley, and Stourbridge. His success at Liverpool and Manchester, with "Lights and Shadows of Social Life," was prodigious.—Mlle. Marie, the infant pianiste and vocalist, gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday night, assisted by Messrs. Watson, Will mson, Sharp, and Sedgwick.—Our notice of Handel's "Messiah," at Exeter Hall, on Friday night, conducted by Costa, must be given next week.

M. JULIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE is announced for Friday next with, among other novelties, "a superb crystal curtain."

The Russian Scientific Academy has announced that, in obedience to the directions of the Emperor, a committee has been appointed to report on the project of the French chemist, M. Archerot, for lighting St. Petersburg with electricity. Experiments are to be made on a large scale in several parts of the city.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday Mr. Phelps gave his admirers another opportunity of witnessing his remarkable impersonation of *Faust*, in Shakspeare's chronicle tragedy of "Henry IV." Nothing could better show the versatility of the actor's powers. His range of characters is large; and, strange as it may appear, his *Faust* is one of his best; and yet it is a triumph over personal difficulties, which, indeed, make it proportionately greater, as the product of artistic labour—honourable both to the man and the actor.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Dance has adapted the French piece, "Brutus, lache Cæsar," most admirably, under the title of "Delicate Ground"—effectively acted by Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Mathews, and Mr. Roxby. The dialogue and situations are sustained by these three characters alone. The time of the action is the republican period of 1793. Mr. Mathews is a certain *Citizen Sangfroid* (his name most accurately descriptive of his nature), whose affections are divided between the Republic and his wife, *Pauline* (Madame Vestris). Those for the former are evidently warm enough; while towards the latter his behaviour is marked by singular coolness. Under these circumstances, *Pauline* naturally reverts to the memory of a former lover, *Alphonse de Grandier* (Mr. Roxby), whom she believes dead. Her husband is, indeed, cognisant of the fact, but he treats it with indifference. It turns out, however, that *Alphonse* was only wounded, and had been confined in a mad-house until within a day or two since, when he contrived to escape. He brings with him a box, which has the appearance of a receptacle for millinery, but which really contains his clothes and pistols. *Sangfroid* himself admits him, being willing that madame should make some purchases. An explanation soon takes place, and the husband proposes that they should avail themselves of the new law of divorce, and the lady become the wife of her former lover. This is at first gladly acceded to by *Pauline* and *Alphonse*; but both become alarmed by the easy indifference with which *Sangfroid* carries out his project; *Pauline* thinking that he must have a mistress, and *Alphonse* that the lady herself cannot have proved a very good wife to be so readily surrendered. Jealousy at length proves to *Pauline* that she really loves her husband; and reflection induces *Alphonse* to pause in his acceptance of so equivocal a boon as a cast-off wife without a good character from her last husband. Thus *Sangfroid*, by his coolness, saves his honour, retains his wife, and alienates her lover. The dialogue of this drama sparkles with wit; and the incidents, though trifling and domestic, are so skilfully treated, as to keep attention alive throughout. The acting was very elegant, and rivalled that exhibited on the French stage in this species of light comedy.

The piece is followed by another novelty of a less brilliant character, taken from "L'Homme qu'on jette par la Fenêtre," and entitled "Drop the Curtain." The main interest depends on *Tom Birmingham* (Mr. C. Mathews), a private, getting himself imprisoned in Barbadoes, for the purpose of courting the gaoler's daughter *Charlotte* (Miss Kenworthy), already affianced to *Drummer Littlejohn* (Mr. Osberry). The latter, having got tipsy, had invaded the chamber of a laundress, one *Susannah* (Mrs. Humby), who, gathering strength from desperation, had thrown him out of the window, and a portion of her window-curtain along with him. This matter of the curtain, affecting her reputation, troubles her much; and she determines on making the delinquent, should she find him, repair the wrong by marriage. The offender turns out to be the *Drummer*, who is thereby disqualified from pressing his claims on *Charlotte*; and the lady accordingly rewards *Tom* for his ingenuity with her hand. This little comedy is amusing enough, but has not altogether that refinement of tone which we look for in pieces produced at this house.

ADELPHI.

A new piece, called "The Willow Cope," was produced on Monday—a melodrama, in five acts. It is the joint production of Mr. Bourcicault and Mr. Chas. Kenney. The story is composed of materials old enough to be obsolete; but the structure shows some skill, and the language some ambition. There are a disinherited son, and a suppressed will, and a farmer's daughter; and between the son and the daughter a passage of seduction, and its consequences. But there is more than this. There is an ingenious *tableau*, suggested by the circumstance that the farmer is unable to peruse his daughter's letter. A mystery to him has hung over the document, which, having been misinterpreted, comes at length to be read to him by the poor girl herself, who has in this manner to make confession of her fault in the presence of observing groups. This was a novel and striking situation. It only remains to add, that the name of the disinherited will-suppressor is *Sir Richard Vaughan* (Mr. Boyce); that of the father, *Luke Fielding* (Mr. Hughes); and that of the daughter, *Rose Fielding* (Madame Celeste). There is also another interesting young lady in the drama, one *Lucy Vanguard* (Miss Ellen Chaplin), who prevents *Rose* from drowning herself in the Willow Cope, and who misreads the letter to *Farmer Fielding*. Besides these mere sinners, there is, to give a proper degree of dark shadow to the picture, a positive villain and criminal, one *Hulks*, (Mr. O. Smith), who gets possession of the suppressed will. Such are the preparations for the *dénouement*, which takes place after the approved fashion of modern Newgate romances. *Luke Fielding*, having gone mad with his daughter's disgrace, takes to wandering. Four years elapse. *Sir Richard* has married *Rose*—he has also recovered the will. Accident brings poor *Luke* to his daughter's door. He is recognised—the will (which is in his favour) is placed in his hands. He is reconciled. Among the parts we have omitted one; it is that of Miss Weolgar, who supports the rôle of *May*, a country servant, with a rustic accent and a voluble tongue. The portrait is first-rate. All the acting was, in fact, capital; and the curtain fell to immense applause.

PRINCESS.

A new comic drama, under the title of the "Life Guardsman," has been produced with success. It consists of incidents supposed to be associated with the career of the great Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Buckingham, seeking to undermine his influence, endeavours to obtain certain political documents. The chief characters are, however, not their Graces, but certain sergeants in the Guards, who have commission to possess themselves of the mysterious papers. Mr. Wigan, as *Jack Gorget*, amuses the audience by a series of blunders; and Miss Louisa Howard, as a *Mary Middleton*, was interesting.

NEW STRAND.

Mrs. Glover has performed every night this week to good houses. The pieces have been "The Road to Ruin" and "The Rivals." A new drama, called "The Man-Trap," has also been produced; the character so esteemed being a widow, the *Comtesse de Rosseille* (Mrs. Stirling), who, disguised as an antiquated coquette, first excites the suspicions of a *Colonel Beaumont* (Mr. Farren), and afterwards fascinates him into marriage, obtaining his son also for her daughter *Florence* (Miss R. Isaacs). It has been successful.

ASTLEY'S.

The pageant of "The Battle of Waterloo" has been reproduced, with considerable splendour.

Mr. Batty announces his Benefit for Monday evening next, the additional attractions of young Hernandez, and M. Fablo Fanque, with his matchless *Beda*, in her extraordinary feats of the *ménage*. The varied entertainments must ensure the enterprising manager a bumper, which his energy and spirit fully entitle him to.

OLYMPIC.

The erection of this theatre is almost completed. The frontage, with the entrances to the pit and boxes, are still in Wyck-street; but the building is relieved from the encumbrance of the old portico, for which a light awning has been substituted. The entrance to the boxes is by a flight of Portland stone steps conducting to the saloon, while that to the gallery fronts Newcastle-street, being provided with a roomy and handsome staircase. The exterior is simple and plain to a fault; but the interior is exceedingly beautiful. The house is well proportioned, the stage occupying so much space as to be perfectly visible from every part of the house, the audience part of which is of the approved horse-shoe shape. The boxes and gallery, supported by reeded columns of cast iron, are so constructed as not to impede the view. The box and stall seats will be supplied with arms and cushions. The private boxes are twelve in number, six on each side of the house. The pit will hold about 700 persons, and the gallery about 800. Escape passages in case of fire have been provided. Some portion of the decorations is already completed—i.e. the proscenium, the pilasters on each side of the proscenium, and the ceiling—the latter being divided into four compartments, representing the seasons; underneath which is a sunk panel, having the corresponding signs of the quarter. The proscenium rejoices in a representation of the Muses, painted in *chiaroscuro*; the pilasters on either side being embellished with the crests of the proprietor (Mr. Cavell) and ground landlord (Lord Craven). The decorations are arabesque; those on the front of the boxes corresponding with the other parts; the front itself being divided into panels, each of a varied character supporting a cameo. The audience part of the house is to be lighted by a large glass chandelier, weighing, it is stated, nearly three-quarters of a ton.

The lessee, as our readers have been already informed, is Mr. Watts, the present manager of the Marylebone, who has in it shown so much generosity and judgment that great things may reasonably be expected from him in this instance. The Government referees having expressed their approbation of all the arrangements, the house will open on "Boxing Night."

Lieutenant Gale, R.N., the well-known aéronaut, is about to deliver at Birmingham a course of lectures on balloons and aerial locomotion, an interesting portion of which will be the explanation of Lieutenant Gale's plan for the discovery and extrication of Sir John Franklin and the crews of the Arctic ships.

The King's Head posting-house at Northallerton, which has been an inn for nearly two centuries, and situated in the centre of the market-place, with a spacious assembly-room, and stabling for 100 horses, is now being converted into a farm-house, with 250 acres of land to it. The change is the result of railways. The old coach from York to Newcastle, in 1706, put up at this inn; and the Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, York, and London post-coach, established in 1712, also put up at this inn and at the Golden Lion alternately. The latter coach occupied thirteen days in travelling to and from London and Edinburgh.

NEW RAZOR.—Mr. Mappin, of Sheffield, has registered what he terms a "Lancet-Edge Razor," from his having succeeded in obtaining an edge possessing the keenness of the lancet point, while it retains the temper and lasting qualities of the steel—a combination long sought in razor manufacture.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GAME LAWS AND THE LABOURERS OF WILTSHIRE.

A public meeting of labourers was held on Tuesday, at the Crown Inn, Tisbury. The country for some miles round had been placarded, announcing the meeting to be held for the purpose of explaining the principle on which the Rural Supporting Club had been established at Fisherton, Salisbury. The chair was taken by the secretary. The room was well filled with labourers, farmers, tradesmen, and others.

Mr. Bevan said the only object of the club was, that the members might not be left unprotected, and not cared for if their poverty tempted them to violate the unnecessary and unjust game law—a law which for more than one thousand years has proved that there is one law for the rich, and another law for the poor. At the time of the Norman conquest, the liberty of taking and killing game was vested only in the King. Years then rolled on, and the qualification consisted of estate or degree; and this state of things existed till some 18 or 19 years ago, when the New Game Act of Parliament came into operation—namely, the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, which abolished the qualification of estate or degree, and empowered every person indiscriminately who takes out a certificate to kill game, subject only to his liability in respect of any trespass committed in pursuit of it. Now, any person who can afford to pay £4 10s. 10d. per year for a game certificate is considered to be an honourable man, so far as the game-laws are concerned. It is no crime for him to kill hares, pheasants, partridges, and other game; but if a poor starving wretch who has no money, no work, nor food to give his wife and starving children, who cannot fee the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the tune of £4 10s. 10d., then that poor man is held to be a criminal if he only goes in pursuit of game for the purpose of satisfying the cravings of hunger. The principle of the Game Law, therefore, if nothing else could be said against it, is most iniquitous. It is for these reasons that John Collett, Esq., of Lake-house, Cheltenham—(Tremendous cheering)—has been liberating of late so many poor men from the gaols of Salisbury, Winchester, and other places. This day week (continued Mr. Bevan) I was thus happily employed; and surely such acts of mercy and timely benevolence to ransom the persecuted labourer—to restore to wives their husbands, and to children their fathers—is indeed worthy of your cheering, and of the approbation of every grateful man who has a spark of philanthropy within him. If our cause prospers, then thank that good man for it. (Cheers.) Our Rural Supporting Club has already its members near the following places—and in making this assertion I am obliged to be cautious, because the members in work would instantly be thrown out of employment and their wives and families injured; at all events, Winterslow—(cheering)—Downton, Fordingbridge, Alderburgh, and other places may be mentioned, near which are living members of our club, and East Knoyle, Chilmark, and Cyneham will soon be included. (Great cheering.) The entrance is 2s. 6d., the weekly contribution 1s., the allowance the same as the captured and convicted earned when in work; but five out of the six of our members have no work, and this tells the tale worthy to be received at the bar of both Houses of Parliament—to prove that want produces crime, and that scanty wages induces breaches of the game laws. Let me tell you it is not in nine instances out of ten the voluntary act of labourers to infringe the laws, but necessity urges them. However the laws may be made for the enjoyment of the rich to the exclusion of the poor, it is right that you should know some points of the law on this case; that as the winter is approaching, that as work is becoming short, you may have an inuendo thrown out by way of turning the tables on those who have been so long prosecuting you, and on the informers, too, and their witnesses. But let me first tell you, that the mottoes of our club are these—"No Sabbath breaking," "No night poaching," "No reputed thief shall be a member." (Applause.) By the 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 32, it is enacted, "That no person shall kill or take game, or use any dog, gun, net, or other engine and instrument for the purpose of killing or taking any game on a Sunday or Christmas Day, under the penalty, for every such offence, on conviction by two justices, of such sum of money, not exceeding £5, as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the cost of conviction." Now, my friends, look out for the squire—his keepers and lurchers. There is an old saying, though it is a coarse remark, "What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander." See, then, that none of these parties violate the Sabbath; if so, let me know, and I will tell you what to do. (Cheers.) We are endeavouring to enrol an organised certificated number of poachers out of work; and if there are any members present, or those who intend joining, that, in the making use of game certificates they may not be caught trespassing—let them or you, if the noisy gun is employed, rather than a snare, get a good retriever, and enter that dog with the surveyor of taxes: then, if you choose to fire from the turnpike, or from any public footpath, the law will hold you free from the meshes of the Trespass Act, and the dog can bring you the game. (Cheers.) But in trespassing, remember that five persons must not be present, or the fine will be £5 more! A certificated gentleman has a right to employ a servant, and so can any one else; and the servant, of course, can place the game where directed, so that you may not have your day's sport taken from you under the pretence that the game is just killed. (Laughter.) The Secretary then read several quotations from acts of Parliament in support of his assertions, showing that the poor man who had a game certificate was entitled to all its privileges just the same as the squire at the hall, and there were parties who would see them righted, regardless of expense or the displeasures of men. (Cheers.)

Three lusty cheers were then given for John Collett, Esq., the poor oppressed labourers' friend, three cheers for the Rural Supporting Club, and three cheers more for the Queen; and then the meeting separated.

EXTRAORDINARY GAME LAW CASE.—At the recent petty session at Ashdown, before the Marquis of Chandos and Messrs. Bernard, Stone, and Martyn, Mr. Robert Penson, farmer, of Brill, was charged by Joseph White, a Woolton gamekeeper, with having, on the 25th of September, on land in his own occupation, killed a partridge, not being authorised by certificate so to do, whereby he had rendered himself liable to a fine of £20. To prove the charge, Richard Allen was called, who described himself as gamekeeper to the Rev. G. Chetwode. From his statement it appeared that, at about the middle of the day in question, he went to Mr. Penson's house, where he was regaled with meat and drink, and presented with a shilling. Mr. Penson had invited a friend to a day's shooting, and Allen went with Mr. J. Meads, the friend, and Mr. Penson, over the farm of the latter; while they were out Mr. Penson shot at and killed the partridge. Mr. G. Moore, a solicitor, who appeared for the accused, after dwelling on the base conduct of Allen, who, according to his own showing, had, by his abuse of friendship, acted so as to disentitle him to be believed on his oath, said he was in a position clearly to prove that Mr. Penson was at Thame market at the time spoken of by the witness Allen. An *alibi* was proved by three witnesses, and it appeared that the defendant was from home from morning till night on the day on which Allen had sworn he had committed the offence with which he was charged. The magistrates dismissed the case, with an intimation that they believed the complainant had made a mistake as to the day. It was remarked that Mr. Penson paid his landlord a rent for the game, and that Mr. Chetwode's gamewatcher had not the slightest right to set foot on the farm. The Court was crowded with farmers and other residents in the neighbourhood, who received the decision with applause.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Miss Jane Tanner, of Gigant-street, Salisbury, has bequeathed the following sums:—To the poor of Winterborne Gunner, and six persons of Winterborne Earls, the annual dividends of £500 stock, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. (after deducting the annual expenses of keeping her monument, tombstone, &c. in good repair, and the annual sum of £1 to the sexton to keep the whole clean), at Christmas, for clothing, blankets, and fuel, at the discretion of the rector or officiating minister for the time being; to the Missionary Society of the Established Church, £200; to the China Mission, £100; to the Salisbury Infirmary, £50; to the Deaf and Dumb Society in London, £50; to the Trinitarian Bible Society, £30; to the Tract Society, £10; and after the decease of a party now living, to the Church Missionary Society, £50; to the Salisbury Infirmary, £50; to the Disabled Missionary fund, £50—all free of legacy duty.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Shortly before two o'clock on Sunday morning the premises of Mr. W. Saunders, tailor and draper, situate in Deansgate, Bolton, were discovered on fire. The inmates comprised Mr. Saunders, his wife and sister, four children, and two domestics; and on the police arousing them, Mr. Saunders rushed down the stairs and opened the front door, with a view of effecting their immediate escape; but the flames had extended to the staircase-head and prevented all chance of rescuing those who remained in the premises by the ordinary way. The sister of Mr. Saunders, with two children and a servant, had succeeded in reaching the street before the staircase ignited. When the fire was extinguished the rest of the inmates were found in one of the work-rooms, apparently dead from suffocation. They were removed to a neighbouring hotel, where Mrs. Saunders and her daughter Maria exhibited symptoms of returning animation. Restoratives were persevered in, and they are likely finally to recover. With the boy and girl, however, life had quite fled. The origin could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

THROWING STONES AT THE TRAINS ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN AND WINDSOR LINE.—On Saturday George Fletcher, Wm. Stuckley, and Henry Harris, boys varying in age from twelve to fourteen years, were brought before the magistrates at Twickenham, charged with throwing stones at a train on the South-Western and Windsor Railway, and thereby injuring Wm. Dear, the fireman of the "Charon" engine. The offence was proved by the evidence of several witnesses, and it appeared that the practice was one of frequent occurrence. A young gentleman was at present an inmate at the Ophthalmic Hospital, at Charing-cross, who had been struck in the eye by a stone whilst travelling on this line, and it was feared he would lose the use of that organ. The prisoners made no denial of the charge. The magistrates observed that under the General Railway Act they had the power to commit the prisoners for trial for the misdemeanour, which rendered them liable to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and were it not for their youth they would have been committed, for this was a most dangerous nuisance, and if not suppressed, people would become so alarmed as to cease travelling by the railways. In this instance the prisoners were committed to the Westminster Bridewell for one month each, with hard labour, but in all future cases they would put the extremity of the law in force.

DARING ROBBERY.—About half-past eight o'clock on Monday night, as Mr. John Willock, of the firm of Othwaite and Willock, leather-dealers, Manchester, was on his way home in company with his son, he was attacked by three men in Moreton-street, Strangeways, in that town, one of whom seized him by the throat, attempting to strangle him, while another put his hand over the boy's mouth and threw him down, and a third snatched from Mr. Willock's hand a black leather case, containing £175 in cash, and a bill for £126 3s., and knocked him down. All three made their escape before the father or his son could give an alarm. A reward of £20 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves, of whom no trace has at present been obtained.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Tuesday morning the Lord Bishop of the diocese consecrated the new parish church of St. Matthew, which has been erected at the junction of Horsley-fields and Walsall-street, Wolverhampton. The church consists of a clerestory nave, with aisles and a well-developed chancel. It has a somewhat unusual but correct and appropriate bell turret on the west gable. There are north and south porches in the westmost bay but one, and a sacristy projecting at right angles from the church. The style is Early English, or First Pointed. The east window of the chancel is a triplet slightly cusped, in which respect it is similar to one in Grady Church, Lincolnshire. The windows in the sides of the chancel and that at the west end of the nave are two lights with quatrefoils in the head between the lights, and those in the sides and ends of the aisles are also two lights with circles in the head. The clerestory windows are trefoils. In addition to those there is a Catherine-wheel window in the west gable. The roof is high-pitched. The east gable of the nave and that of the chancel are each surmounted by appropriate crosses. There is a *rescia* pinn window in the east gable of the nave over the chancel arch. The material used for the building is stone. In the interior the nave has on each side an arcade of five bays with alternately octagonal and circular pillars. The font, which is a very handsome one of Caen stone, is placed on the east side of the south entrance. There are no galleries whatever. All the sittings are open ones with low backs. The pulpit stands close to the easternmost pier of the north arcade, and is approached by a flight of stone steps from the chancel formed in the wall at the back of the chancel arch and nave arch piers. The reading pew is on the opposite side, adjoining the chancel arch and south arcade. The floor of the chancel is paved with Milton's encaustic tiles, of a rich pattern. The roofs are all open, with all the rafters and other timber-work exposed; that over the chancel is entirely of cross-braced rafters, without any principal ones; that over the nave has principal rafters, with crossed and arched braces. The east window of the chancel, the ten clerestory windows, and the *rescia* are all filled with stained glass by Wallis; that in the chancel being a very beautiful window, representing the following subjects:—In the centre light, the Crucifixion, the Bearing of the Cross, and the Ascension; in the side lights the Infant Saviour in the Manger, and the Baptism of Christ. The side lights also contain representations of the Four Evangelists. The whole of the woodwork in the interior of the church is stained and varnished. The cost of the building, including the boundary fencing, warming apparatus, &c., is about £3300, exclusive of the site, which cost upwards of £1200 more. The above amount does not include the stained glass or the font and altar furniture, all of which have been presented. There is still a deficiency in the requisite funds of upwards of £200.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—The *Statesman* sailed from Plymouth, on Monday evening, with a full and select complement of cabin passengers, among whom were several influential colonists returning, after a sojourn in England. Her 'tween decks were occupied by a full complement of most respectable passengers. The *Statesman* is to be followed by the *Troubadour* and *Arabian*, both well-known ships. The *Lady Kennaway*, 584 tons, Capt. Santry, arrived on the 20th ult., to embark emigrants for Port Phillip, and was to sail on the 2nd; and the *Oriental*, 437 tons, Captain Grieves, arrived on the 21st, to embark emigrants for Sydney, to sail on Monday next; both these vessels are under charter to her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and are consigned to Mr. Wilcocks, the agent for Government and General Emigration at Plymouth. The *Eliza*, Captain Pain, belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Edridge, of London, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants, under charter to her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and a large party of cabin passengers, among whom was Captain Sturt and family, the well-known Australian explorer, arrived at Adelaide on the 23d August, having made a very satisfactory passage of 103 days.

An attempt was made to break out of Exeter Prison a few days since, by Edward Poor and William Hole, who await their trial at the sessions. They were found by the Governor outside the airing-ground wall, and, on searching the ash-pit near, he discovered a rope about nineteen feet long, made of strips of blanket braided strongly together, and a brick fastened to the end. In the bed of the prisoner Hole there was a corresponding part of the blanket. They were accordingly ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for ten days.

DREADFUL FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire broke out in Nottingham, and in a few minutes afterwards a long range of wooden buildings, in what is called Lee's Close, were a mass of flame. A hovel, a shed, a hay storehouse, and a stable were entirely destroyed, and other places more or less injured. At the time the alarm was first given, about twenty pigs, several cows, two horses, and a pony were fastened within the burning buildings, but all were safely got out, except the three latter, which were burnt to death. One of the horses was rescued twice, but such was its great alarm that it broke away each time, and ran into the midst of several tons of burning hay, and soon afterwards died in great agony. The horses and pony were worth something less than £50, the property £200 or £300. The fire was caused by a drunken fellow, who slept in one of the buildings, letting fall a spark from his pipe, which ignited a quantity of litter. He was seriously burned, but escaped with his life. None of the owners of the property were insured, and several who followed the occupation of coal higgles have lost the whole means of their subsistence.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "gathering" at Warwick on Tuesday last was fully as numerous as could have been expected at this season, and the sport, which, owing to the frost, was confined to flat racing, was unexceptionable. With this meeting the racing came to a close; that it should have continued so long is a proof of the progress of innovation even in turf affairs. The steeple-chases were put off until Wednesday next. Of the events to come off on next week, we have little to say; the Steeple Chase Calendar would have been "blank" but for the postponement of the Warwick and Leamington events. The Coursing fraternity, however, do not seem inclined to rest upon their oars; the fixtures embrace (weather permitting) Newmarket Champion (five days), on Tuesday; Snaith and Kenilworth on Wednesday, each two days; and Newcastle (two days), on Thursday. Those who wish to see coursing of the highest class will do well to patronise Newmarket.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Many of the influential having taken flight for Leamington, business was on a limited scale, at the undermentioned prices:—

| WARWICK STAKES. | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7 to 2 agst Doctrine | 4 to 1 agst Priestess | 5 to 1 agst Defaulter |
| 6 to 1 agst The Chandler | 10 to 1 agst The Doctor | 15 to 1 agst Abd-el-Kader |
| 9 to 1 — British Yeoman | 14 to 1 — Venom | 15 to 1 — Maria Day |
| 10 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne | | 20 to 1 — Little Houghton |

CHESTER CUP.
50 to 1 each laid agst Peep-o'-Day-Boy, Whim coil, and Lady Evelyn; 1000 to 15 each agst Cossack, Melody, Sir Richard, and Vesta; and 1000 to 10 each agst Kibaldy and Dough.

DERBY.
9 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t) 22 to 1 agst Cyprus 35 to 1 agst Pittford (t)
10 to 1 — Gillie Callum 23 to 1 — Sweetheart 35 to 1 — Br to Epitro (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel 25 to 1 — Deacon 35 to 1 — John O'Groat
15 to 1 — Italian (t) 25 to 1 — The Nigger (t)

THURSDAY.—Some heavy betting took place this afternoon on the Derby, all the favourites being backed, and three of them, viz. Bolingbroke, Midway, and John-O'-Groat, for five or six hundred pounds each; Gillie Callum and the Knight of Avenel were also in favour, although the outlay on them was not by any means extensive. There is every prospect of this being the best betting race known for many years.

CHESTER CUP.
1000 to 15 each laid agst Melody, Lismahago, Ekedarius, Halo, and Chanticleer; and 1000 to 10 each agst the Baroness and Pendulum.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON NOVEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.
MATCH OF 25 SOVS.—Mr. Smith's Faith (Dallimore), 1. Mr. Langley's Shamrock (Sharp), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 5 SOVS EACH AND 20 ADDED.—Mr. Meiklam's Emma (Marwood), 1. Mr. Read's Clothworker (Brookes), 2.
THE CORINTHIAN HANDICAP OF 10 SOVS EACH, AND 20 ADDED.—Mr. E. R. Clark's Giselle (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Jennings's Subduer (Owner), 2.
THE WARWICK STAKES OF 15 SOVS EACH, AND 50 ADDED.—Mr. Dawson's Priestess (Arnold), 1. Mr. Smith's Master Downes (Evans), 2.
SWEETSTAKES OF 5 SOVS EACH.—Mr. Fowler's Cingari, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Polonaise, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb, 2.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASE.—The continuance of the frost has rendered it necessary to postpone these races until Wednesday next.

WINTER FOR THE RICH AND POOR.—There were that night in many great mansions blazing fires and loud revelry—all in-door comforts being wonderfully enhanced by a sense of triumph over the storm which rages outside on the window-panes, but cannot find entrance; and there were also on the bleak highway, and in the huts on the skirts of villages, many torpid and famished wretches creeping for shelter under walls and hedges, and trying to sustain the life-heat till a new day should open upon their wretchedness. But the contrast of extremes does not always touch us so keenly as the strata of mixed existence that lie between wealth and poverty, in which the struggle to keep out the wolf that howls on the threshold is a hundred times more wearing and wasting than downright pauperism, which goes straight to its refuge in the charities of the world.—"The Ladder of Gold," by Robert Bell, in Bentley's Miscellany.

STEAM SHIP-BUILDING.—The beautiful steam-yacht, sent by Messrs. Galloway to Egypt for his Highness Sayed Pasha, of which an illustration and account was given in our publication of October 13, has arrived at Alexandria, after an extraordinarily quick passage, although she encountered stormy weather throughout the voyage; and we are happy, for the sake of the increase of the reputation of English skill, to hear that this specimen of our productions has given satisfaction and produced general admiration, not merely from the talent of the engineer and iron ship builders, but also from the elegant style of her decoration. Captain Rooke, who conveyed her to Egypt, has returned to England, and speaks highly of the handsome treatment he received from his Highness Sayed Pasha, who presented him with a handsome aigrette of diamonds (worth at least £150) as a mark of his approbation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER.—By adopting the silly defence you propose, Black, in Problem 295, would be mated in two moves. What detracts his opponent from taking the Kt with his Kt, and giving mate at the second move? **WESTMONASTERIENSIS.**—The position is correct, but much too simple for publication. **X. Y. Z., Glasgow.**—"The Chess Player's Text Book" contains as much information as a young player can digest for the first twelve months of his career. **W. F. J. H.**—Entirely from memory. **J. E. R., Stuttgart.**—Many thanks. They shall be examined forthwith. **F. S., Flushing.**—Against two players at each board. **INVESTIGATOR.**—In the beautiful Problem numbered 301, mate can only be accomplished in the way shown in our solution. If White, for his second move, play, as you propose, 2 Q to her R 7th, Black may reply with 2 Kt to Q 8th, and delay the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves. **A PRIVATE PUPIL.**—The Games and Problems of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are not obtainable through any other channel. **D. L. T.**—The key move is 1—B to Q 3d. **B. L. T.**—The new Chessmen may be got of Steel and Rix, Queen-street, Norwich, we are told. Applications for the back Volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS should be made to the Publisher. **GEORGIUS, W. E. H., PATTY, OF NEWARK.** **CARDINAL WOLSEY, TOT.**—Black would simply take the P with P in passing. **A CHIEF-PLAYER.**—In the first case Black cannot, in the second he can, Oculis. **N. V.**—Thanks. It is very simple, though ingenious in idea. **OXONIENSIS.**—To prevent fraud, there is a label on the outside, at the bottom, of each box, with the signature "H. Staunton," and, before purchasing, the buyer should see that this label is duly attached.

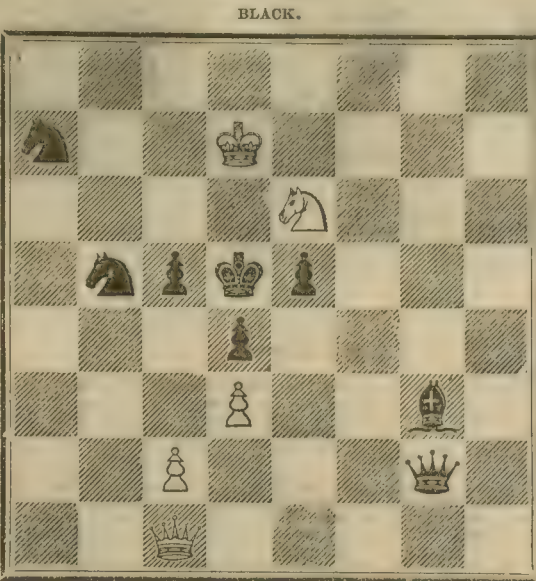
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 305.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1. R to Q sq | P to Q B 6th | 3. P to K B 4th | Mate. |
| 2. R to Q 3d | P takes R * | | |

* Black has other modes of play, but none to prevent mate next move. If he move his B, the R mates at Q 8th; if his Kt, the White Kt gives mate at Q 7th; and if his R Pawn at K Kt 4th.

PROBLEM NO. 306.

This admirable little stratagem we owe to the ingenuity of **HEER KLING.**



White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
48. Kt to Q 7th. London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An interesting specimen of the Evans Gambit, played between two distinguished Metropolitan players.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Q R to K sq | Q to K Kt 3d |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 20. P to K Kt 4th (a) | Kt to K Kt 2d |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 21. P to K R 3d | B to Q 2d |
| 4. P to K Kt 4th | B takes P | 22. P to K B 5th | Q to K R 3d |
| 5. P to Q B 3d | B to Q R 4th | 23. P to K R 4th | Q R to K sq |
| 6. Castles | B to Q Kt 3d | 24. Q to K R 2d | Q R to K 4th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 25. R to K B 3d | K R to K sq |
| 8. P takes P | P to Q 3d | 26. P to K Kt 5th | P takes P |
| 9. P to Q 5th | K Kt to K 2d | 27. P to K B 6th (b) | Kt to K B 4th |
| 10. B to Q Kt 2d | Q Kt to B 3d | 28. P to K 7th (ch) | |
| 11. B takes K Kt | P takes B | | |
| 12. K Kt to Q 4th | Castles | 29. Kt takes K Kt P | K takes P |
| 13. Q Kt to B 3d | P to K B 4th | | |
| 14. K to R sq | P takes P | 30. Q R to K Kt sq | K to Kt sq |
| 15. Q Kt takes P | P to K B 3d | 31. Kt to K 6th (dis- | K to K 5th |
| 16. P to K B 4th | B takes Kt | covering ch) | K to R sq (d) |
| 17. Q takes B | Kt to K B 4th | | |
| 18. Q to K B 2d | Q to K sq | 32. R takes R and wins. | |

(a) The attack is played with remarkable correctness and ability.
(b) Well conceived. Black dare not take the Kt, or the Pawn marches on to B 7th, checking King and Rook.
(c) This is the right style.
(d) Black might apparently have made a much better fight by taking the Rook with Rook (ch). Let us suppose:—
31. R takes R (ch)
Kt to Kt 2d
Q takes P (ch) (He cannot safely take the Kt, on account of White playing 1: to K Kt 3d; 2: Q to K 5th (ch).
32. Q takes R (ch)
Kt to Kt 2d
Q takes P (ch) (He cannot safely take the Kt, on account of White playing 1: to K Kt 3d; 2: Q to K 5th (ch).
33. Kt takes Kt
Q takes P (ch) (He cannot safely take the Kt, on account of White playing 1: to K Kt 3d; 2: Q to K 5th (ch).
34. K to Kt 2d
Q to K 5th (ch)
Black wins by playing R to K B sq, &c.)

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 501.—*Berliner Schachzeitung.*
White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 4th, R at Q Kt 6th, B at K R 3d and K B 2d, Kts at Q B 3d and 8th, P at K R 6th.
Black: K at his 4th, Q at her R sq, R at K R 2d, B at K B 2d, Kts at K 5th and 7th, Ps at Q 5th and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 502.—By W. C., of Manchester.
White: K at Q sq, Bs at K 7th and Q 5th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.
Black: K at Q 6th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 503.—By an AMATEUR of St. Albans.
White: K at Q Kt 7th, R at Q 6th, Kt at K Kt 7th, B at K R 6th, Ps at K B 5th and K Kt 6th.
Black: K at Q sq, B at Q 2d, Ps at K 2d and K B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 504.—*Berliner Schachzeitung.*
White: K at his B 5th, R at Q B 4th, B at Q R 5th, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at Q 3d and Q B 2d.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at Q 3d and 5th, Q B 6th, and Q R 3d.

White mates in four moves.

THE REAL CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—The Rev. Dr. McNeill thinks that the cholera is adjudged to this country for favouring "Popery." The Rev. Mr. Toye, of Gateshead, that it is to deter people from marrying the sisters of their deceased wives; the Rev. Mr. Gutch, of Leicester, attributes it to parliamentary electors voting for Dissenters and Jews, instead of Church of England men; whilst others again attribute it to the omission of "Dei Gratia" from the new florin.—*Gloucester Journal.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will commence their sittings on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Council-office, Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the colonies and elsewhere.

We have much pleasure in announcing the accession of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., to a seat in the Cabinet.

By the will of the late Mrs. Dreyer, lately deceased, the principal sum of £500 is bequeathed to each of the parishes of Buncay St. Mary and Holy Trinity, the interest of which is to be applied yearly for the benefit of the poor, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens of the two parishes for the time being.

A good example to Irish landlords is set at Athlunkard (county of Limerick), the property of Captain Hamilton Jackson, where upwards of 300 labourers and trademen are daily employed in drainage, embanking, and constructing farm buildings.

On Tuesday last, the Right Rev. Bishop Wiseman administered confirmation to eight gentlemen converts to the Roman Catholic faith, at the Chapel of the Oratory, in King William-street. The Bishop also previously administered adult baptism to one of the candidates, and subsequently the whole number received the holy communion. The number of converts included two barristers, but their names did not transpire.

The Chapter-house at Canterbury has been just roofed similarly to the Houses of Parliament, by galvanised iron.

Two very fine jack were caught at Marlow, Berks, on Saturday, by Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, one weighing 20lb. and the other 8lb. They were remarkably fine fleshed.

M. Francisque Bouvet, member of the Peace Congress, has given notice of a motion in the French Assembly for the reduction by one-half of the contingent of 80,000 soldiers demanded by the Government for 1850.

An elegant glass window has just been placed in the north side of the communion aisle in Heavitree Church, near Exeter, by Richard Ford, Esq., of the Albion, as a memorial to his deceased wife. The figures of St. Mark and St. James are finely depicted on it in coloured glass from Italy.

At the meeting of the Bonapartist Club of the Beaux Arts, on Saturday night, at Paris, it was resolved that the object of the club is to assist in securing harmony between the National Assembly and the President of the Republic on the ground of the Constitution.

On Tuesday last, the new church of St. Mark, Ocker Hill, Tipton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, in the presence of most of the clergy and laity of the neighbourhood. The Bishop in his robes, and the clergy in surplices and hoods, &c., walked in procession from Gospel Oak House, the residence of Messrs. Walker, to the church, preceded by the children of the National and Sunday Schools, the teachers, a band of music, and eighteen choristers in surplices, from the adjoining parish of St. James's, Wednesbury, singing the Old Hundredth Psalm.

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning, about eight o'clock, on the East Lancashire Railway, when the luggage train belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company approached the Walton Junction just as the East Lancashire passenger train from Liverpool reached the spot. Before the respective engines could be stopped, the former train ran into the latter, and, although, happily, no lives were lost, several persons were severely wounded.

We learn by the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Constance* at Spithead, that previously to her departure from Valparaiso on the 28th of August, Admiral Hornby had started her Majesty's frigate *Constant* directly to San Francisco, on the coast of California, to protect British subjects. Everything at California is described as being in a very unsettled state; the American Commodore Jones, in the *Ohio*, had stopped all arrivals of provisions by sea, as the inhabitants had refused to obey the Government orders, and were too strong for him to use force on shore.

Lord Reidhaven, the Hon. Lewis Grant, the Hon. George Grant, and G. Orred, Esq., enjoyed several days of first-rate shooting in the covers at Balmacan, Inverness-shire, during last week. In one day no less than 434 head of game fell to their guns, and in six days the party bagged 834 head.

A stormy petrel (Mother Carey's chicken) was found on Friday week in the parish of Bawdrip, near Bridgewater. This is unusually early, and betokens a hard winter.

Mr. W. M. Praed, judge of the Newton Abbott County Court, last week, dismissed the high bailiff of that court from his office, in consequence of discovering that several sums of money received by that functionary in various cases had not been paid over by him to the persons entitled to them.

On Monday evening a fire broke out in the crucible manufactory of Mr. Clegghorn, Weavers-lane, Horsleydown, and in spite of the most strenuous exertions, the flames could not be conquered until the factory in which the disaster commenced was nearly destroyed. The escape of the adjacent premises may be ascribed wholly to the indefatigable exertions of the firemen.

The vessel *Minims* arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Hong Kong, has brought 2990 pigs of iron, as a portion of her cargo, consigned to a firm of eminence. This is a very interesting importation from the Chinese empire.

During the last fortnight there have been some half-dozen incendiary fires in the neighbourhood of Putbury and Hatton, in Derbyshire; haystacks, sheds, and other buildings have been set on fire, and in some cases considerable damage has been done.

At the recent rent audit of Henry Seymour, Esq., at Knoyle House, Wilts, he kindly made liberal abatements to the tenantry, with a view, as a landlord, to meet the present low prices, and thereby to enable them to co-operate with him in endeavours to render assistance to the deserving peasantry during the pressure of the approaching winter.

The election to the office of Rugby Head-mastership, vacant by the appointment of Dr. Tait to the Deanery of Carlisle, will take place at Rugby, on the 17th inst. Several Oxford clergymen of the highest distinction have been announced as candidates.

The vessel *Urania*, arrived in the Docks from Bassora, has brought several packages of marbles as a portion of her cargo, consigned to a firm of eminence. This is a very interesting importation from the Chinese empire.

On Tuesday last, the Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Mary, in Andover. The service of the day was read by the Rev. C. H. Ridding, after which a most eloquent sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, from the 93rd Psalm, verse 6, "Holiness becometh thy house for ever."

A metallic plug for boats, &c., having been projected and introduced to the Admiralty, their Lordships have ordered a trial of the invention to be made in the boats of her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, at Portsmouth, and to be reported upon.

The following official notice has just been posted in the hall of the French Minister of Marine: "No naval officer, whatever his rank may be, shall, upon any consideration, be permitted to enter this department without first obtaining a special letter of introduction from the Minister of Marine." What a comment on Republican "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"

The Hon. Mr. Stanley, M.P. for the borough of King's Lynn, the eldest son of Lord Stanley, and the grandson of the Earl of Derby, arrived at Georgetown, Demerara, on the 19th of October last, and was received with every mark of respect and consideration. The object of his visit is said to be to acquire information concerning the West India possessions of the Crown.

A valuable library and museum have been offered by an ardent lover of the arts to the corporation and inhabitants of Plympton, as being the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds, provided a suitable building be erected for its reception, and a curator appointed for the care of the same.

It is said that Lord Alexander Lennox, a younger son of the Duke of Richmond, will offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Rape of Bramber.

The consecration of the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Hinds) will take place in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on Sunday next, the 2nd inst., being Advent Sunday. The Bishops who will assist the Archbishop in the ceremony are the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Carlisle, and Hereford. It is understood that the Bishops of Llandaff and Madras will be consecrated at the same time.

At a recent meeting of the Sunderland Town-Council, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., was unanimously re-elected an alderman. The office was declared vacant at a previous meeting of the council, in consequence of the absence of Sir Hedworth for more than six months from the borough.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, has offered Jenny Lind 1000 dollars per night, for 200 nights, and made a further offer to place a carriage at her disposal, and to pay every description of expenses attending the concerts or operas. He has also proposed to place £10,000 in the hands of her bankers in London to secure the fulfilment of his proposal.

Lieutenant-General Richard Pigot has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards, vice Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., deceased. Lieut.-General Pigot was formerly of the 21st Dragoons.

The Marquis of Westminster, on Friday week, called together several aged and infirm labourers who have been employed for years in the gardens and other parts of the estate at Eaton Hall, and awarded them pensions for the remainder of their days. This act of benevolence was most justly apportioned by the Marquis, in sums averaging from 3s. to 6s. each, according to the age and inability of each individual to follow any employment.

It is announced that Government has decided on establishing a penal colony for convicts in Western Australia.

John Naylor, Esq., of Liverpool, has purchased Hooton Hall estate, late the residence of Sir William Massey Stanley. The price is about £50,000, and the timber to be taken at a valuation. The estate comprises 800 acres.

In consequence of the eminent services rendered to the cause of Mechanics' Institutes by the Dean of Ely, the friends of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institutes have determined to mark their sense of his valuable aid and assistance by presenting to his family a well-executed and full-length portrait of the rev. Dean, as a lasting memorial of the affection and esteem in which his character is regarded by the members of these several institutions.

The police corps of Liverpool now numbers considerably above a thousand, the men being consecutively numbered. There are amongst the force six superintendents, and a number of inspectors, bridewell keepers, and their assistants, &c. The body has latterly been slightly reduced, and in round numbers is at present about 1150 strong.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Views which we this week give of her Majesty's Marine Residence comprise a representation of the entrance front, and an alcove in the pleasure-ground. In the former, the lofty campanile, from the summit of which floats the Royal standard, in a most conspicuous feature; and the portion of building to which the campanile is attached, denominated the Pavilion, is the part built for the especial accommodation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, whilst the old mansion of Osborne was reserved for the suite and attendants. The old house being found inconvenient for the purpose assigned, it was pulled down, and an extensive pile containing a great number of apartments erected on its site, the Pavilion still being devoted to her Majesty's use.

Though not a pile of huge character, Osborne is an extremely spacious and elegant building, and in every part shows that refined taste has presided over its erection. The entrance doorway is under a porch, whence the great staircase in the central portion of the Pavilion is attained. The campanile contains several apartments; the upper one having three windows on each face, forming a delightful observatory whence superb views of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are obtained. Corridors, covered and open, connect the Pavilion with the main building, thus affording easy access between the two buildings, and breaking, with good effect, their general architectural features.

The alcove is a pretty little bit, at the end of the main building, and looking towards the pleasure-grounds. Within the alcove, two Grecian busts, and a small figure of a man falling from a horse, are the decorations, the arched ceiling being simply panelled. The alcove is very elegant in character, and partakes of the same simplicity and unostentatiousness of character that pervades the whole of the architectural arrangements of Osborne.

SINGULAR CAVERN IN ILLYRIA.—The Kaurt formation in the maritime district of Illyria consists principally of limestone, which rests on sandstone. It presents a curious appearance, being full of holes and fissures. The whole rock is so traversed, and, as it were, sown over with deep funnel-shaped and crateriform abysses, and the mass of strata, 1000 feet thick, is described as being fuller of pores than a sponge. Hence, the rain speedily sinks into the interior of the mountain, and the only water seen on the surface is at most a few small pools. In the region of the sandstone and slate, on the contrary, running water is not wanting; but, immediately on reaching the limestone formation, the water falls into it, often through highly romantic, portico-like openings, and continues its course underground, returning to the light only when the sand-stone again appears. In heavy storms of rain the water accumulates in the interior of the mountains, and, swelling up to a great height, drives out the air frequently with much violence through the narrow fissures and caverns connected with them above. This circumstance shows that holes, which on the surface are very small, are yet often continued deep into the interior. The want of water in Trieste has long been felt, and an examination of many of these holes in the vicinity of that town was made with the view of discovering some subterranean stream which might supply the inhabitants with water. At length an opening of no great width, but sinking perpendicularly into the ground, was discovered at Trebich, and followed with great perseverance. The fissure sometimes expanded into a wide cavern, sometimes contracted to a rent of scarce a finger's breadth, and required great labour on the part of the workmen in blasting, &c., to follow up the chasm. Once, in a wide of the opening, all trace of its continuation was lost, when suddenly an intelligent miner from Carinthia heard a loud roaring and howling, and concluded that the water in the interior, rising in consequence of heavy rain, was forcing the air through some narrow opening. He then found, near the roof of the cave, a small fissure which again led in the right direction. At length, after eleven months of hard labour, he discovered a very capacious cavern or grotto, 270 feet high, at the bottom of which, 1022 feet below the surface of the earth, and 62 feet above the surface of the sea level, a considerable stream of running water was found. The water enters the cavern by a low vault, and flowing among the numerous large blocks which have fallen from the roof, expands into a long narrow lake. The lake was explored by means of a raft, and was found to pass under a vault which descended below the surface of the water. This put a stop to the investigation. During heavy rain, the water has already been seen to rise 260 feet; but, judging from an old float of a mill-wheel found in a higher part of the cavern, it must sometimes attain to a height of 300 feet above its usual level.—*Journal of the Geological Society.*

The Council of University College, London, have received notice of two legacies—one of £500 for the hospital, by Mr. Lewis Morris Cuthbert, of Lyon-terrace, Maida-hill; the other for the college, £100, free of duty, by Mr. Wilkins, of Mackworth, Derbyshire.



ALCOVE, OSBORNE.

MURAL PAINTINGS.—During the recent alterations in Brooke Church, Norfolk, several interesting frescoes were discovered upon the walls of the building. They were completely hidden by repeated coats of whitewash and colouring; and it was with great difficulty that the subjects themselves could be deciphered. The parable of the Prodigal Son was represented in great beauty and detail. In an arcade beneath, the ecclesiastics of St. Edmundsbury, who no doubt were the limners, had figured the Deadly Sins, not in full, as in Catfield Church, but in the act of descending into the open jaws of the monster of hell. Superbia, Ira, Avaritia, and Gula were the only four that could be discovered. These paintings, with others in different parts of the church, whose subjects are not known, were probably as old as the fourteenth century. Tracings and drawings of the whole, by Mrs. Beal, were exhibited lately at the Thetford Aggregate Meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archaeological Associations.

ANCIENT COINS.—An important discovery of ancient coins has lately been made near the village of Hahnweiler, in the district of St. Wendel. A peasant found an earthen jar filled with 82 silver coins, in excellent preservation, and to the weight of 24lb.; 28 of these coins are of the size of the old Brabant dollar. There are among them 19 Saxish and Thuringian coins, of from 1574 to 1608; 3 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel coins, of from 1594 to 1615; 2 struck by the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and Count of the Tyrol, without date; of Rudolph II., of the years 1603 and 1605; 1 of the Emperor Maximilian, of the year 1568; and 1 of Albert and Elizabeth, "Archiduc. Austriae, Duc. Burgund. et Brabant." 54 coins are of the reign of Philip II., King of Spain and of the Netherlands.—*Cologne Gazette.*

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Gertrude Duncombe, second daughter of Lord and Lady Feversham, with Francis Horatio FitzRoy, Esq., only son of Admiral Lord William FitzRoy, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very numerous circle of relatives and friends of both noble families. The bride was magnificently attired in a dress-corsage-ouverte of white glacé silk, trimmed with rich Honiton lace flounces; a veil of the same material, and a wreath of orange-flowers, with a bouquet of the same, completing the costume. In attendance upon the bride was a train of six young ladies; viz. the Hon. Helen Duncombe, younger sister of the bride; the Misses FitzRoy, sisters of the bridegroom; the Lady Charlotte Scott, daughter of the Countess of Eldon; Miss Caroline Paget, and Miss Tighe. The bride was led to the altar by her noble father; and the various parties to the interesting ceremony having taken their respective places, the religious service was duly performed. After the usual attestation had been made in the parochial register, the bride and bridegroom left the church in a handsome new chariot, for Lord Feversham's residence in Belgrave-square, where the event was subsequently celebrated by a grand breakfast, given by Lady Feversham, at which all those present at the church assembled. The happy pair left town at two o'clock for Hillyers, on the Sussex coast.

Lord Burghersh, whose marriage with Miss Locke was recently announced, has been in Kerry during the past week, visiting the Locke estates. His Lordship was approaching Tralee from O'Dorney, accompanied by Major Fairfield and Mr. Day, when his carriage was upset and thrown into a river. His Lordship and company escaped with a few bruises.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have again sought their quiet retreat in the Isle of Wight. The Court left Windsor Castle on Friday week, and travelling by the Great Western Railway to Reading and Basingstoke, proceeded thence by the South-Western Railway to Gosport, where they embarked in the *Fairy* Royal steam yacht, under a Royal salute, and steamed across the Solent to Osborne. The Princess Royal and Prince Alfred were prevented from accompanying their august parents, in consequence of a slight attack of chicken-pox, which, since the illness of the Queen, has affected all the Royal children except the Princess Louisa. There Royal Highnesses were, however, sufficiently recovered on Wednesday to proceed to Osborne, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon and Miss Hildyard.

The Court attended divine service on Sunday in Whippenhams Church, where the Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated.

There has been no addition to the Royal circle during the week.

The fineness of the weather has enabled both her Majesty and the Prince to take their accustomed early walking exercise in the park and grounds of Osborne daily, and the Royal children have frequently accompanied their august parents.

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, visited the Exposition des Produits de l'Industrie Française, in George-street, on Friday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, returned to Kew on Wednesday, from Brighton, where their Royal Highnesses have been visiting the Duchess of Gloucester during the past week.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz have left the Duke of Cambridge's residence at Kew, on their return to Strelitz, *via* Calais.

The Prince Poniatowski, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has arrived in town.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and the other members of the family, have arrived at Trentham. The Marquis of Stafford attains his majority on the 19th inst.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived in town on Monday, from Chatsworth.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Marchioness of Blandford left town on Tuesday for Wynyard Park, on a visit to her noble parents, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Earl of Westmoreland left Harley-street on Sunday last for Berlin, *via* Paris. The Countess embarked on Tuesday, and is gone direct to Berlin. Lord Burghersh and his young bride are gone to Ireland.

The Earl Grey has taken a mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Carnarvon, we regret to hear, has been lately suffering from severe indisposition at his seat in Berks.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans, and Lady Louisa Elliot arrived in town on Thursday, from a visiting tour in Scotland.

Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil have just returned to London from a tour in Germany.

His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys arrived at the French Embassy on Wednesday from Paris.

Major-General Fox has returned to town from Paris. Lady Mary Fox remains for the winter in the French capital.



OSBORNE—ENTRANCE FRONT.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN LITCHFIELD, R.A.

This handsome testimonial has just been presented by the proprietors of the Cheltenham College to their Honorary Secretary, for his able services on behalf of the institution.

The Plate consists of a magnificent Centre-Piece, nearly two feet in height, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Martin, Baskett, and Martin, of Cheltenham, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which the whole is executed. From a richly ornamented tripod rises a centre, formed of lotus and acanthus leaves, and supporting a vase for flowers or fruit. On each side is placed a beautifully modelled allegorical figure, representing Science being crowned by Prosperity. On one side of the tripod is a view of the Cheltenham College; the second panel contains the family arms; and the third bears the following inscription:—



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPT. LITCHFIELD.

"Presented by the unanimous vote of the Proprietors of the Cheltenham College, at their annual meeting on the 19th of June, 1849, to CAPTAIN RICHARD LITCHFIELD, R.A., in testimony of their gratitude for his unwearied and invaluable services for a period of eight years as their Honorary Secretary."

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

This superb piece of plate was presented, on the 2nd ult., to George Laishley, Esq., at the close of his Mayoralty of Southampton. The presentation took place in the Victoria Rooms—R. Andrews, Esq., the Mayor, in the chair—and was witnessed by nearly 1000 persons.

The testimonial consists of a handsome silver candelabrum, nearly three feet high, with six branches, and a large glass centre, containing a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The base is a tripod, representing rocks, from each angle of which flows a stream, with water flowers. The base supports three figures, emblematic of Friendship, Hospitality, and Generosity—the British Lion standing out in bold relief near the latter figure. There is a shield on each part of the base, on which are engraven respectively the arms of the town of Southampton, the arms of George Laishley, Esq., and on the third the inscription. The candelabrum weighs nearly 400 ounces, and the details and workmanship are very elaborately executed. It was supplied by Mr. Alfred Pegler, of the High-street, at a cost of upwards of £250. The testimonial bears the following inscription:—

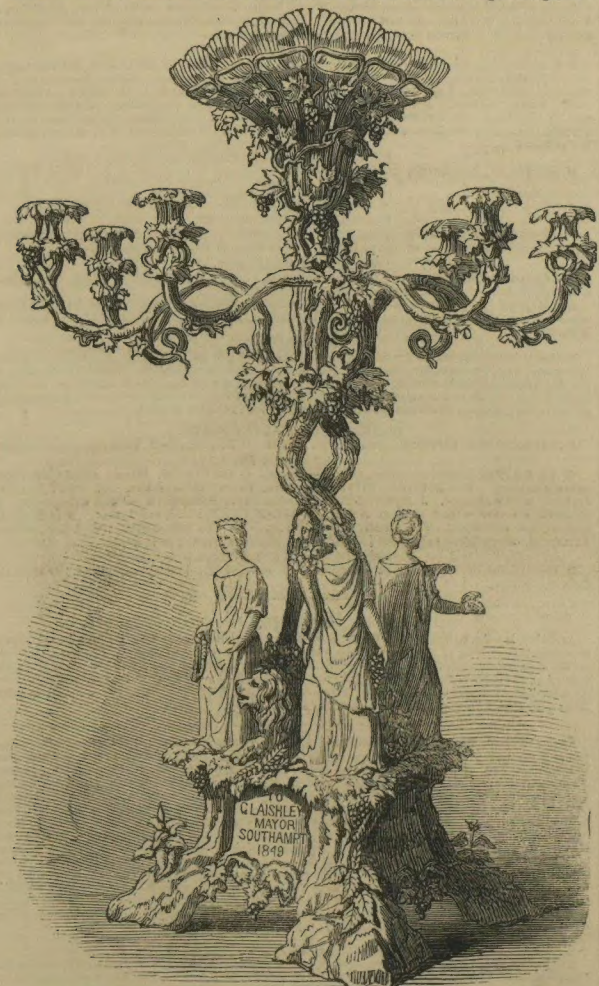


PLATE PRESENTED TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

"Presented to GEORGE LAISHLEY, Esq., by his fellow-townsmen, as a testimonial of their hearty esteem of his conduct throughout his Mayoralty—his devotedness to his duties—his well-directed energetic diligence—his reverence for religion—his earnest and active humanity during the prevalence of Cholera—and the public-spirited, generous, and conciliatory hospitality, by which he has done honour to the town, to his office, and to himself. England expects every man to do his duty; and England honours every man who fulfils it.—Southampton, November 9th, 1849."



MR. WALLACK AS "OTHELLO," AND MR. MACREADY AS "IAGO," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Monday, the tragedy of "Othello" was repeated, with an exchange of characters; Mr. Macready enacting *Iago*, and Mr. Wallack *Othello*. The part of *Iago*, as played by Mr. Macready, is an unique performance. It has never been

done justice to by the public; though never popular, it is, in our opinion, his very best character. Mr. Macready aims in it at an immense variety. *Iago*, according to his conception, is one who, not to write it profanely, becomes all things to all men, in order that he may win them over to his purposes. His intellect is fertile in invention, and his assumption of character is that of the per-



Major George Barrow, late of her Majesty's 15th Foot, aged 74.

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DIETETIC COCOA.—Dyspeptics and persons of delicate constitutions are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA, as being very superior to any preparation of the cocoa-nut hitherto introduced. This article is manufactured on a peculiar principle, by which the city portions of the nut are neutralized, at the same time its flavour, purity, and nutritious properties are maintained. It is an essential article of diet for those under homoeopathic treatment, agrees with the most delicate digestive organs, is agreeable and soothing to the nervous system, and proves at the same time both invigorating and refreshing. Sold retail, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. tins, at 4s. 4d. per lb., by most respectable grocers and tea-dealers, and wholesale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, at their Mills, Brick-lane, and Westwood-street, London.

CURLY HAIR.—It is not generally known that the human hair contains a minute portion of a peculiar salt, which has an affinity for the fluids of the atmosphere; the absorption of moisture immediately causes the hair, however well curled, speedily to become straight. When, however, the hair contains a good supply of its natural unguent, the power of the saline particles to absorb moisture is neutralized, and the hair will maintain its curling. The natural supply is, however, rarely sufficient, and MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT is the only rational preparation for supplying nature's deficiency: the hair dressed with it will preserve its natural curliness for any length of time, either in the bath-room or during exercise in damp weather; it also renders the hair, aided by brushing, beautifully clean and silky.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY. by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWORK.—Sold by all oilmen and grocers. 50s delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON.—13, Wharf-road, City-road.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS Bare taken daily at Mr. RICHARD BEARD'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. Also, 34, CHURCH-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and PROMENADE, CHLITENHAM.

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2s to 40 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufactory, 66, Chancery-lane.

PISTOLS.—The best and most complete Stock of every description of Holster, Belt, and Pocket Pistol; Six-barrel Revolving Pistols, from 45s; Improved Double-Lock, from 30s; Single ditto, from 15s a pair; Improved Air Canes, 65s. REXLEY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street.

STANDARD or NATURAL SHERRY, pure, rich flavour, and unbranded, 36s per dozen. Rich fruit Port, firmly corked, 40s; also, a large stock of Champagne, and becoming magnificent. Finest Brandy, 52s; Old Pale, 55s. 1842 Champagne, in one-dozen cases, 43s; plus, 24s. Cash. Carriage-free. THOMAS FOSTER, 20, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, City.—Milk Lane, 36s.

STOUT and PORTER.—JENNER, WICKING, and JENNER are now delivering, for Cash, to private families, their celebrated Porter at 4s and Imperial St. 18d, per Gallon. Can be had in cases of 4, 9, 18, and 36 Gallons. South London Brewery, Southwark Bridge-road.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and trial of the last-mentioned months, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheap-side.

French Cambrie Handkerchiefs, at 6d 6d per dozen. The Finest Qualities, from 10s 6d to 18 6d the dozen.

KING and CO., 243, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. SAMPLES of the above will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of 8, 12, or 20 Postage Stamps, according to the Quality required.

LACE FLOUNCINGS, at 2s 6d per yard, usually sold at 3s 6d. White Mchlin and Valenciennes Lace, at 3d per yard, usually sold at 1s 9d. Patterns sent Postage Free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

A PURCHASE BY TENDER. KING and COMPANY beg to announce that they have purchased in Dublin Fifteen Hundred Dresses of **BROCADED POPLINS,** at 1s 9d per yard, or 21s 6d the full dress.

The above Goods are as effective as those usually sold at 3s 6d per yard. Patterns sent to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies. Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street, London.

LADIES are most respectfully informed that KING and COMPANY are selling the following Extraordinary Cheap Dresses for **CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Coburg Cloths, at | 4s 6d the full dress |
| French Merinos, at | 12s 6d " |
| Broche Tweeds, at | 12s 6d " |
| Figured Poplins, at | 21s 6d " |
| Glance and Striped Silks, at | 20s 6d " |
| Brocade Satins, at | 20s 6d " |
| Embroidered Net Dresses, at | 9s 6d " |

Patterns of the above will be forwarded for inspection to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies Postage Free.

Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street, London.

N.B. All Parcels exceeding the value of £5 will be forwarded carriage free; and all Payments can be made by Post-office Orders, payable to WILLIAM KING.

THE LADY'S NEW POLKA JACKET (Registered, 6 & 7 Victoria, cap. 65).—W. FORD, Riding Habit Maker to her Majesty, &c. &c., begs to invite the attention of the Ladies to this new and useful Jacket, made of mohair cloth, especially for cold weather. Price 2s 6d, lined throughout with silk. For riding or driving this article of dress is unequalled. A drawing, pattern of material, and directions for self-measurement, sent per post, on application to the Patentee, W. FORD, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London; or to his Agents, Mrs. HUNT, 32, Preston-street, Brighton; and Mr. WHITTY, 8, College-grove, Dublin.

BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edge-ware-road, respectfully apprise their numerous patrons and the public, they have just completed a very large purchase of AUTUMN and WINTER SILKS; and, as these Goods are bought under very unusually favourable circumstances, great advantages may be obtained in selecting from this Stock.

Elegant Striped, Checked, Brocade, and Glance Silks, at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, and 2s 4d per yard. Rich Pink, Sky, and White Satins, for Slips, at 2s 9d per yard. Plain Black Silks and Duquesne, at 4s 4d to 2s 6d per yard. Beautifully Watered ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 11d per yard. For the convenience of ladies residing in the country, patterns will be sent by post.

Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

N.B. The New West Shapes in Rich Velvet Mantles, lined with silk, and quilted throughout, in Black, Watercolor Blue, Greens, Adelaides, and Ruby, at Two Guineas each.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in real FRENCH MERINOES, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

375 Pieces in Black and all colours, at 2s 4d per yard. 450 ditto, very fine, at 2s 11d. 539 ditto, finest imported, at 3s 6d.

Patterns for inspection sent by Postage Free. Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners.—Compare the following prices:—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each. Rich French Satin or Glance Bonnets, 10s 6d to 15s. Mounting Ribbon or Dupage, richly trimmed, Patent Crape, 10s 6d to 13s 6d. Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 13s 6d to 17s 6d. Fine White Sewn Chips, for Brides, 10s 6d each. Durable White Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest Stock in London to select from. Country Milliners supplied with patterns Bonnets monthly for cash only, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and CO.

LINENDRAPE TO THE QUEEN. Established in 1775.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, are supplied by JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Grosvenor-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department.

under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.

BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly cheap.

Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage. Lists, with PRICES, sent by POST-PAID to Ladies, on application.

DAMASK TABLE-LINEN, as EXHIBITED to the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, at the LINEN-HALL, BELFAST, on the 11th of August, 1849.

The Irish Linen Company, 40, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, are now receiving the name of "HOWLAND'S" preceding that of the exhibitor to her Majesty at Belfast, and will continue to import the other Patterns as manufactured.

Household Linen, including Sheetings of ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTCH Manufacture, always kept in stock; also, the best fabrics in WELSH Flannels. Depot for Bacon and other Tallowing. Established 1801.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and MYRTLE SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush searches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. Its security prevents any hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not retain like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans as harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached myrtle sponges, at METCALFE, HINGLEY, and CO.'s only Establishment, 130s, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth-Powder, 2s per box.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the highest estimation in which ROWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. "Robert Shaw, London," is on the Government stamp.

ELEGANT TOILETTE REQUISITES, each of Lafallos Attributes.—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant tresses. ROWLAND'S KALIDOL is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion; and ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums. The lotions are prepared by the most celebrated Chemists of Europe, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of their merits. BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine article bears the name of "HOWLAND'S" preceding that of the exhibitor on the wrapper or label. Sold by them, at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the Kingdom.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MAT-TING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthless imitations; but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured and sold by T. TRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES are the best protection for cash, deeds, books, plate, &c. from fire and thieves. Cash-boxes and Japan Steel Boxes, and Street Door-Latches.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

PATENT IMPROVED RESPIRATOR; the only pure Warm Air Breather.—Persons with Delicate or Diseased Lungs should not be without Mr. ROOPE'S RESPIRATOR or the use of which restores health, rendering the risk of going to a warmer climate unnecessary. It neither requires cleaning nor repairing, and is never without objection.—Depot, 183, Strand.—Descriptions sent on application.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 30s. the Half-dozen.—"The Shirt before us (Mr. Ford's Eureka) appears in every way calculated to fit, and fully bears out the inventor's statement, as 'the most unique and the only perfect fitting shirt made.'—Observer, October 7th, 1849.—List of Prices, with Directions for Self-Measurement, sent Post free. Patterns of the new Coloured Shirtings forwarded to select from, on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 183, Strand, London.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s., from the best and largest stock in London.—A choice of 200 patterns in coloured Shirts, price 2s 6d each, quality made to measure, 26s. Satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed, or the money returned. Printed price lists, with directions for self-measurement, post-free.—RODGERS and Co., Shirt-Makers and Inventors of the "British Shirt," 61, for 34s. (the best fitting shirt in the world), 59, St. Martin's lane (corner of New-street).—Established 60 years.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a precision and ease hitherto unknown. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1, round the neck; 2, round the

THE FLOWER SPIRITS.

WORDS BY THOMAS MILLER.

MUSIC BY J. SMITH, ESQ., MUS. DOC.,
STATE COMPOSER FOR IRELAND.

Moderato.

VOICE. *p* Beau - ti - ful sis - ter,

PIANOFORTE. *pp* *cres.* *dim.*

cres. *dim.* *p* *cres.*

what dost thou twine? I am weav - ing a wreath of the wild wood - bine; I have streak'd it with red, like the sun - set hue, And

f *dim.* *pp* *p* *cres.*

sil - ver'd it o'er with the morn - ing dew; And there is not a per - fume which

f *dim.* *pp* *cres.*

on the air blows, From the lip of the pink, or the mouth of the rose, That is sweet - er than mine, that is sweeter than mine: I have

f *pp* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

mingled them all in my wild wood - bine, in my wild wood - bine, in my

cres. *f* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

pp *slower.* wild, wild wood - bine.

pp *slower.* *pp*

ped. *ped.* *ped.*

2.
White watcher of blossoms! what weavest thou?
I am stringing the hawthorn-buds on a green bough;
I have dyed them with pearl, and stolen a flush
Of the dawn from the hills in the morning's first blush;
For the odours they breathe off were brought unto me
By the breeze, and the birds, and the murmuring bee:
And Love, when he utters his tenderest tale,
Will tell how they perfumed the May of the vale.

3.
Golden hair'd sister! why dost thou sigh?
Sad thoughts float around me, like clouds on the sky:
I think of the false vows that oftentimes are sworn,
Of the rose that will wither, and leave but the thorn;
Of the hopes that live on, when love long is dead,
Like the stem left behind when the blossom is shed:
And that is the cause why I sigh—why I sigh—
To think that the heart must be broken and die.